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IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON ARMS LIMITATION TALKS

PM241029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Key Task"]

[Text] From Moscow, from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, the world has once again heard an impassioned appeal -- to end the unrestrained arms race and curb the insatiable monster which is capable of bringing so much grief and misfortune to millions of the planet's people. This appeal resounded in the speech which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered at the 19th Komsomol Congress. The whole world's attention is now riveted on it, and people are interpreting it and commenting on it widely, invariably singling out that part of the speech which once again voices our country's desire to preserve peace and not allow the imperialists to kindle a conflagration of thermonuclear war.

For this a very great deal must be done. "Peace is not a gift from heaven. Its preservation and consolidation demand a daily hard struggle," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. As for the USSR, nobody has any doubts about its good will, endurance and consistency in achieving this noble aim. It is sufficient just to recall our country's very recent peace-loving initiatives to be convinced that the first word on problems of disarmament and the creation of zones free from nuclear weapons and on the settlement of conflicts round the negotiating table has always come from Moscow.

All this logically stems from the peace program for the eighties proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress. It defines the main directions of Soviet foreign policy and reflects the entire historic path traveled by the Soviet Union, which has always championed the peoples' right to lasting peace, creation and clear skies. Nuclear conflict threatens mankind and civilization with a disastrous catastrophe, and therefore only detente and cooperation are the most reliable path to disarmament, the destruction of military arsenals and the preservation of life on our planet.

The ending of the nuclear arms race and disarmament, primarily in Europe, are a question affecting not only our continent but also the destiny of the whole world. The demagoguery of Washington politicians and of imperialism's apologists about the possibility of some "limited nuclear war" is now capable of misleading few people: The flame of thermonuclear war will bypass no one and will touch not only Europe with its deadly wing. What the people demand is that this be prevented and that the danger of a worldwide conflagration be prevented and they draw from the Soviet peace initiatives strength and confidence in their struggle against imperialism's aggressive intrigues.

Concern and alarm for the planet's future have rallied millions of people in the powerful peace champions' movement. The mass antiwar demonstrations and antimissile marches which have swept in a mighty wave over the countries of West Europe and are now gathering momentum in the United States have been the reply to the dangerous militarist preparations of imperialism's aggressive circles. NATO strategists, who have adopted an overt policy of giving a new twist to the nuclear arms race spiral and undermining the policy of detente, have today been forced to reckon with the voice and will of fighters for peace.

The commencement of Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe was secured as a result of the persistent and constant efforts and the principled line of the USSR. The next round of these talks opens in a few days' time. Our stand on this question is well known: the total liquidation of all medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe. And these are not words but already concrete deeds on the Soviet Union's part.

In order to achieve positive results our country has unilaterally ceased the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and adopted a decision to reduce a certain number of them, and this reduction has begun.

It is now up to our partners in the talks, to the United States. So far they have merely dragged their feet, putting forward various provisos and using this to conceal preparations to deploy new missiles. And those "interpreters" of our country's actions in the West who have tried to cast doubt on their significance have once again received a clear and unambiguous reply about the sincerity of the Soviet Union's intentions: No additional medium-range missiles will be deployed where the FRG and other West European countries could be reached by them; the decision which we have adopted on a unilateral freeze also provides for a halt to preparations to deploy missiles, including a halt to the construction of launch positions for them.

The range of disarmament problems is complex. The forces of imperialism and reaction would like to upset the established equilibrium of forces between East and West and between the USSR and the United States in their favor, as is evidenced by the militarist plans of NATO and the Pentagon. This is why the question of reaching an accord between the USSR and the United States on limiting and reducing strategic arms is of great significance for reducing the threat of nuclear conflict. Here, too, our country's stand is honest and just and does not infringe upon anyone's interests. The U.S. readiness to resume these talks is a step in the right direction, but something else is important in order to ensure that they proceed successfully and lead to tangible results: They must really pursue the aim of limiting and reducing strategic arms and not serve as a cover for continuing the arms race and upsetting the established parity. Both sides must conduct the talks with regard to each other's legitimate security interests and in strict accordance with the principle of equality and identical security. Here it is necessary to preserve everything positive that has been achieved earlier.

As we see, our country's policy is immutable — it is actively struggling to remove the treat of war, to reduce nuclear confrontation, which has reached dangerous limits, and to preserve and deepen detente. Seeking reliably to close all channels for the continuation of the strategic arms race in any form, L.I. Brezhnev advanced a specific new proposal in his speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress: to agree that Soviet and U.S. strategic weapons be frozen in terms of numbers right now, as soon as the talks start, and that their modernization be maximally limited.

The fate of war and peace is in the hands of people. The future of mankind depends on their active struggle. The CPSU and the Soviet State, confidently implementing an immutable Leninist foreign policy course, are doing everything to ensure a peaceful life on our planet for present and future generations. And this is served by all the constructive Soviet proposals on problems of disarmament.

PRAVDA VIEWS USSR PROPOSALS ON ARMS LIMITATION

PM241223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "In Defense of Peace on Earth"]

[Text] Millions of people all over the world are deeply concerned about the development of international events. They are alarmed by the sharp increase in the aggressiveness of imperialist policy. Bellicose circles in the United States and other NATO countries are cranking up the arms race, which increases the danger of a thermonuclear holocaust.

The most urgent and cardinal task which confronts mankind today with uncommon acuteness is that of placing insuperable barriers in the way of nuclear war.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state consistently and unswervingly advocate the preservation of world peace. New initiatives are being put forward aimed at implementing the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. The important proposals contained in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 19th Komsomol Congress were a further convincing manifestation of the Soviet land's love of peace. People of good will see the Soviet initiatives as accurate signposts pointing out the right way to strengthen world security.

The key question in the matter of averting the threat of a world nuclear missile war is how to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe, which has reached danger point, and halt the further buildup of arsenals of mass destruction weapons there. The Soviet Union is counterposing constructive proposals to the NATO plans to deploy around 680 extra U.S. medium-range weapons on our continent. The USSR advocates the total liquidation of all medium-range nuclear facilities on the continent. Since the West is not ready to do this, our country proposed reducing them by more than two-thirds. The West objected that this was too small. The Soviet Union is calling for a quest for mutually acceptable quantities, expressing a readiness for bigger reductions on a mutual basis.

This is further confirmation that the USSR intends to contribute in every way to achieving a reasonable accord at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. Setting a good example, the Soviet Union has unilaterally halted the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of our country. News has now come from Moscow that the USSR is already implementing the reduction of a considerable number of these missiles.

The malicious fabrications of those who are trying to cast aspersions on the Soviet state's peace-loving actions are collapsing. In response to the fabrications to the effect that Soviet missiles moved to the other side of the Urals could be "delivered" from there to the West European countries, it has been stated most clearly: No further medium-range missiles will be deployed in areas where these states will be within their range. At the same time, it has been confirmed that the USSR is freezing these armaments both quantitatively and qualitatively. The moratorium that has been announced envisages, in particular, stopping preparations to deploy missiles, including the construction of launch positions for them.

As for missiles deployed in the eastern part of the USSR, the question of their limitation and reduction can only be solved on the basis of reciprocity and by means of talks with those who have the nuclear facilities which the Soviet missiles are offsetting. Naturally, the USSR has no objection to such talks.

The 26th CPSU Congress called the limitation and reduction of strategic arms an extraordinary problem. The Soviet Communists' forum urged restraint in the sphere of these armaments. The USSR displayed a readiness to continue the relevant talks with the United States without delay. However, for 14 and 1/2 months Washington remained deaf to the voice of reason. Only quite recently, faced with the Soviet Union's consistent position and under pressure from the powerful antiwar movement which has developed in the United States and other Western countries, has the R. Reagan administration advocated resuming talks with the USSR. This is a step in the right direction. But it is important that the talks begin on the right note.

However, judging by the U.S. President's statements, the U.S. position is completely one-sided.

It is geared directly to harming Soviet security and, at the same time, leaves Washington free to implement U.S. programs for the buildup of strategic arms in order to try to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union. Fruitless illusions!

As a counterweight to Washington's unrealistic stance the Soviet Union proposes a businesslike, constructive approach aimed at reaching an accord on specific measures to substantially reduce both sides' strategic arms. This requires above all that the Soviet-American talks genuinely pursue the aim of limiting and reducing those arms. It is necessary to take into account one another's legitimate security interests and to strictly observe the fundamental principle of equality and identical security. Finally, it is necessary to preserve all the positive elements that were achieved before. Indeed, the talks are not starting from scratch, and much work has already been done.

It is exceedingly important also to reliably plug all channels through which the strategic arms race could be continued in any form. The creation of new types of those weapons should be either prohibited or confined to the maximum extent to agreed limits.

The USSR expresses willingness to agree on the freezing on both sides' strategic weapons as soon as the talks begin.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union must act in such a way as to disrupt the stability of the strategic situation. The freeze proposed by the Soviet Union, while important in itself, would also facilitate progress toward a radical limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

The implementation of the USSR's proposals would avert the threat of the occurrence of a world nuclear conflagration. That is why they are warmly approved by Soviet people and resolutely supported by all peace-loving forces in the world.

TRUD ON REAGAN ARMS REDUCTION PROPOSALS

PM241105 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 May 82 p 3

[TRUD political observer Vissarion Sisnev article under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "A Few Questions for the President"]

[Text] It may have been a coincidence, but it is quite likely that President Reagan was trying a conscious political step when he chose 9 May -- a day which is sacred to millions of people -- for a programmatic foreign policy speech. That is a day on which such a speech reaches the greatest audience and has a particularly weighty ring. And of course, it was no accident that an ordinary college was chosen as the venue for the speech -- through its students, the President was, as it were, addressing all the country's young people, who, as is known, are particularly active in their opposition to the nuclear threat. But at the present stage it is hard to state confidently which age group is leading the movement of American supporters of a nuclear arms freeze as the first stage toward the ending of the race for all the instruments of distruction.

After all, 70 percent of Americans, according to public opinion polls, vote in favor of the resolution put forward by Senators Kennedy and Hatfield, which calls for an immediate, complete freeze on nuclear facilities with no preliminary conditions. That is, an understanding of this problem has penetrated the awareness of all strata of American society, if you discount those who have a direct interest in continuing to build up the arsenals. This is how TIME magazine described the scale of antinuclear sentiments in the United States: "The new movement has a much broader base than the one which emerged during the Vietnam war.

"Taking part in it are many Catholic bishops, doctors and lawyers with an irreproachable reputation as people loyal to the existing system, ultraconservatives and extreme liberals, such prestigious experts as Adm Noel Gayler, former director of the top secret National Security Agency, and Paul Warnke, formerly authorized representative at the SALT II talks."

A question at once arises in this connection: Was not the President's 9 May speech intended to appease the public, and nothing more? And the author of this article is not the only person to entertain that suspicion — the same reaction has been observed by many American press organs and politicians. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR for 11 May: "One of the tasks which the President apparently set himself was to try to cool the ardor of the U.S. antiwar movement." E. Markey, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, in a 13 May speech: "The administration put forward its proposals in an attempt to neutralize the movement for a nuclear weapons freeze which has been launched across the country. As for their content, they are aimed at damaging the Soviet Union's interests."

That last phrase explains to a significant extent why many of Reagan's compatriots permitted themselves to doubt his sincerity. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress, if you take a close look at the essence of the ideas put forward by the U.S. President on strategic arms reduction, you discover, unfortunately, that the American stance is absolutely one-sided in nature. Above all because the United States would like to entirely exclude from the talks those types of strategic arms which it is at present developing most intensively.

Commenting on the President's speech in a sharply critical tone, Senator Kennedy, in particular, said that the reality which lies behind it is to give the Americans a free hand to continue building MX missiles, B-1 bombers and the new generation of nuclear weapons. At the same time Reagan demands that the Soviet Union cut severely the total might of its land-based missiles, including those deployed in the eastern part of our country. Yet he knows very well what Averell Harriman, former ambassador to the USSR and a committed supporter of American-Soviet cooperation, wrote in the foreword to the recently published book "Freeze": The greater part of the USSR's defensive might is based on land-based missiles, while U.S. might lies in strategic bombers.

One wonders: What is the real aim of the stance announced by the U.S. President -- to seek an agreement or to ensure the conditions for continuing attempts by Washington to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union? And one more incidental question: Does the President familiarize himself with official Defense Department reports which are intended not for propaganda but for official use? The impression is that he does not. The starting point for him in all his speeches is "Soviet nuclear superiority," yet a report from the military department dated this year notes that the nuclear forces of the United States and the USSR are "approximately equal."

The Soviet stance is well known to the American side. Our country has invariably advocated starting talks with a view to elaborating an agreement on strategic arms limitation and reduction without delays or any linkages. The U.S. President's statement on readiness to resume SALT talks is a step in the right direction. But it is only the first step, and, as already noted, its sincerity is called into question by the fact that in effect no changes are perceptible in Washington's attitude to the arms reduction problem. That is also true of the key formula used by Reagan, who sees it as the task of the talks to "ensure a genuine, long-term limitation of Soviet military programs." One wonders, does Washington, and above all the White House, realize that the destinies of war and peace depend largely on whether or not a Soviet-American agreement is reached on strategic arms limitation and reduction?

In conclusion I would like to express the wish that this understanding may not come to the present administration too late. It is common knowledge that when they are not in power American politicians often reach a profound, correct understanding of vital international problems which, for some reason, they are unable to arrive at while in the White House. Take the present President's predecessor -- James Carter. It was he who started the course of rearming, which Reagan has continued and developed. It was he who dragged out the SALT II talks. And it was Carter who, in an interview for Washington POST on 31 August last year, condemned the large-scale escalation of military spending being carried out by the Reagan administration, and stated: "I felt that the Russians were conducting the talks on concluding the SALT II treaty honestly and constructively. I believe it is advantageous for our country to observe the terms of that treaty, and I do not believe that it will be possible to conclude a more advantageous treaty in existing circumstances."

He felt one way, but acted the opposite way. Until the Americans refused him their confidence. And now he understands everything as he should. Can it really be true that American leaders only acquire political sobriety on being defeated in the elections?

ZHUKOV DISCUSSES SOVIET PEACE MOVEMENT

OW221500 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0815 GMT 22 May 82

[Talk by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace]

[Text] Hello, dear friends. Welcome to our house of peace. Here strenuous work is in full swing from morning to night and numerous meetings are held, in the course of which figures taking part in the struggle for peace exchange views, share information and jointly work out newer and still newer plans of mass actions directed at averting the threat of war. You see peace is not a gift from heaven, as Comrade Brezhnev noted in his address to the Komsomol congress on 18 May, safeguarding and consolidating it requires difficult day to day struggle. Our party and the Soviet Government carry on this struggle tenaciously and persistently, and our country's public and all the people actively support it.

Our Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace has already operated for 33 years at the head of a powerful movement of supporters of peace in the Soviet Union. It is a nongovernment organization working on a public basis since August 1949, when the first all-union Soviet supporters of peace conference decided to create this committee. Its present membership was elected at a regular conference such as this in December 1979 and consisted of 427 people, among them prominent scientists, cultural workers, workers and kolkhoz workers who gave all their free time to the struggle for peace.

Our movement's day to day affairs are conducted by the members of the committee's presidium and its bureau who, understandably, work without remuneration. The members of the bureau meet here in this office every Tuesday. Our working bodies also meet regularly. They include the commission for disarmament headed by Professor Zhurkin, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, the commission for ties with cultural workers taking part in the struggle for peace headed by the writer Ananyev, the commission for problems of developing countries headed by Leningrad University Professor Tyulpanov, the commission for ties with mass media organs headed by Naumov, deputy chairman of the NOVOSTI press agency, and the scientific research council on peace and disarmament jointly founded by us, the Academy of Sciences and the State Committee for Science and Technology headed by the academician Inozemtsev. Incidentally, this scientific research council which has functioned since 1979 has already prepared and published about 40 books and brochures in Russian and foreign languages devoted to the struggle to end the arms race.

We also have our own magazine called THE 20TH CENTURY AND PEACE [VEK XX I MIR], which informs readers about our activities.

In our work we are supported by 120 republic, oblast and kray defense of peace committees active in our country, which in turn head and organize the activities of supporters of peace at enterprises, kolkhozes, universities and scientific institutes and are also supported by a very broad aktiv membership. In the Ukraine alone, for example, more than half a million people make up the aktiv membership.

What do we all do? Judging by your letters this question interests many and I will gladly answer it. I will begin with examples: People of the older generation remember how in 1950 a mass campagn was conducted around the world to collect signatures for the famous Stockholm appeal on banning atomic weapons. At the time 500 million people signed the appeal, and of them 115 million were Soviet citizens. This worldwide demonstration of the determination of the world's peoples to curb the forces of aggression literally shook the world at that time and U.S. General MacArthur, who was preparing to use the atomic bomb in the war against Korea was forced to reject this plot and retire.

In 1975, 27 years later, when the WPC, which convened in Stockholm, published its appeal for struggle against newer and more brutal means of mass destruction of people almost all of our country's adult population -- 180 million people -- signed the appeal, and altogether more than 700 million of the world's people signed the new Stockholm appeal. One of the results of this worldwide campaign of peace supporters was that the then President of the United States Carter announced rejection of the neutron bomb.

Comrade Ptukhin from Novorossiysk correctly writes that these two examples expressively remind us that the peace supporters movement represents a great force. When all the world's people together oppose the forces of war and aggression, writes Comrade Ptukhin, the imperialists are forced to go into reverse. How can one forget here, he writes, the prophetic words of our remarkable poet Nekrasov: The force of the people is a mighty force.

As you correctly note in your countless letters which postmen bring by the bagful to our committee, to the PRAVDA editorial office, and to the television station, the present, sharply worsening world situation requires us to increase our efforts in the struggle for peace twofold, threefold, tenfold. What must be done now, today, to achieve this? The front of struggle for peace must be broadened even further. The ranks of fighters against the threat of war have to be unified even more closely so that the force of the people -- the mighty force -- will make itself known in full measures. That is why now, on the threshold of the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, in the whole world, including the Soviet Union, tens and hundreds of thousands of people go out into the streets more and more often and demand that the senseless arms race cease.

Recently I met here a noted Japanese statesman, a member of Parliament. This statesman told me that participants of the Japanese peace movement have already collected 34 million signatures under their resolute demand to ban nuclear arms. They are preparing to address the General Assembly with this demand. As an aside I would like to note that four meetings during the session will be assigned entirely to addresses of representatives from nongovernment organizations struggling against the arms race. The powerful voice of Soviet peace supporters will obviously also be heard there.

A few days ago we also received here in the committee a delegation of foreign parliamentarians who oppose war. Prominent statemen representing Canada, Britain, Mexico, Nigeria and India were among them. Participants of the world conference of religious workers which ended on 14 May, who, according to their statements want to save the sacred gift of life from nuclear catastrophe, also visited us.

A delegation of British fighters for peace from the Friends in the Service of Society organization, representatives of the Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch and Finnish Women for Peace organization and many others also visited us. Finally we were visited by 180 Portuguese who came to the Soviet Union as tourists but decided to establish contact with our committee for joint struggle for peace. A large group of tourists from the FRG visited us recently for the same reason. And this, comrades, is far from all. New groups of people, who join in the struggle to save the world, having realized what a terrible threat hangs over them, arrive here literally every day.

Among our many guests there are naturally many who admit that they traveled here with fears about how they would be received in Moscow. There are others who are alarmed by the idea that on their return home they would be accused of playing the role of a blind tool in the hands of cunning and insidious communists while struggling against the arms race. After all, comrades, a really rabid campaign is being waged in the West, which confuses people inexperienced in politics. They are being assured that the threat to peace comes from the Soviet Union. You have probably noticed, comrades, that today's talk began against the musical background of a remarkable song written as long as 21 years ago by Yevgeniy Yevtushenko. The words of this song reach every heart and answer the question whether there is a Soviet threat and do Russians want war? It is precisely in this spirit that we respond to the provocative reasoning of such statesmen as Eugene Rostow, for example, who currently heads the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Striving to split the ranks of the arms race opponents and set the public of the capitalist states against, Rostow, as we reported in PRAVDA, has permitted himself to make the following statement -- just listen to it: Sober-minded people, he said, are afraid of Russian might, Russian missiles and Russian bombs, not of ours, i.e., American ones. The fear of Russians has risen from the depths of the heart to the surface of the skin, causing goose bumps. This is a quite understandable feeling, he concluded.

This, comrades, is a truly genuine political diversion. The best answer to it are the poet's emotional words. I will remind you of them: "Go ask those soldiers lying under birch trees and their sons will answer do Russians want, do Russian want, do Russians really want a war? Not only for their own country in that war they died, but to let the people of the whole world sleep peacefully at night. Ask those who fought, who embraced you on the Elbe -- we are faithful to that memory -- do Russians want, do Russians want, do Russians really want a war? Yes, we know how to fight, but we don't want soldiers once again to fall in battle on their bitter land. Why don't you ask mother, ask my wife and then you will understand do Russians want, do Russians want, do Russians really want a war?"

Sometimes, comrades, we receive letters whose authors write approximately the following: I am for peace with all my heart. I am ready to do anything to avoid a new war. But what can I do? After all, my feelings and my wishes are only a drop in a huge stormy sea. This is our usual reply: Even a drop of water can chisel a stone. It is precisely from drops that streams appear, rivers from streams and rivers feed seas and oceans. And if you are full of determination to rebuff the instigators of the new war, you can and you must actively participate in our common struggle for peace. How can this be done? I will show you some examples. Recently in the Soviet Union from 3 to 9 May, we held a week of activities for security and cooperation in Europe proclaimed by the WPC. Its organizers were our republic, kray and oblast committees working under the leadership of party organizations.

Of course many of you participated in meetings, demonstrations and marches held that week everywhere. I think, however, that it would be of interest to acquaint ourselves with an overall picture of this week, especially since our press covered it rather sparingly.

What was particularly characteristic? First of all it was the militancy of the antiwar manifestations held everywhere, and second their unusual mass character.

Resolutions adopted at meetings which were held not only in plant shops, university assembly halls and rural clubs of many oblasts but at enormous open-air meetings as well, resolutions containing ardent appeals to peoples of the whole world to unite their efforts in the struggle against the threat of a thermonuclear war were adopted.

The tone of this week was set by Muscovites with their mighty May Day demonstration in Red Square. Struggle against the military threat for consolidating security, for limiting and reducing arms and in support of the peaceful initiatives of our party and government -- these were the major slogans of this vivid May Day demonstration. Now when 2 days later mass activities of peace champions began -- the week of struggle for security and cooperation in Europe kicked off with a meeting at the Moscow Khromatron plant on 3 May -- the echo of the May Day demonstration in Red Square resounded there very loudly and the meeting passed with fighting spirit. Incidentally, representatives of foreign peace movements also participated in this meeting.

An antiwar meeting at the victory monument in Leningrad was attended by 15,000 people. Nearly 60,000 Belorussians together with foreign guests took part in a meeting by the walls of the legendary Brest fortress. They converged on it in columns over which summoning slogans "Stable Peace for Europe," "For Nuclear Disarmament" and "We Support Comrade Brezhnev's Proposal Made at the Trade Unions Congress" were carried. On the day of this antiwar meeting it was raining in Brest, but obviously it couldn't interrupt the meeting.

An even more massive meeting was held in Donbass at the famous Saur Mogila near Donetsk in whose vicinity fierce battles took place during the Great Patriotic War when we were breaking through the unusually mighty "Minus front" which was fortified by the Hitlerites.

When we were told over the telephone that more than 250,000 people had gathered at Saur Mogila, I quite honestly did not believe my own ears. We immediately contacted Comrade Kachura, Donetskaya Oblast CPSU Committee first secretary, to verify this figure, and he told us: Yes, nearly a quarter of a million people had gathered there. Despite the bad weather they came from every direction in order to say their no to nuclear war.

Street marches of peace supporters were another major activity of the Soviet public during the week of activities for security and cooperation in Europe. In Leningrad, for example, a march took place in Nevskiy Prospekt, the city's busiest street. Peace champions in Moskovskiy, Vasileostrovskiy, and Kuybyshevskiy Rayons of Leningrad organized manifestations at the famous green belt of glory, the historic line at which the Hitlerite hordes which were straining to take the city were stopped in 1941.

Demonstrations in which many thousands of peace supporters participated were held in the streets of Dnepropetrovsk, Rovno, and in Kerch, where youths organized a torch march to the summit of the famous Mitridat Hill where soldiers of the Soviet army who died in battles are buried. Many of you probably remember these television scenes which were shown in the "Vremya" program.

In Kiev, youths together with war and labor veterans held an antiwar march along the route linking the Darnitskiy railcar plant with the memorial erected in memory of this plant's workers who died in battles against the Hitlerite aggressors.

A peace march was held in Astrakhan which was organized by the youth. An interesting mass action which was internationalist in nature was organized jointly by Soviet, Czechoslovak and Hungarian peace champions.

A meeting of peace and friendship was held on the Soviet-Czechoslovak border on 8 May where envoys of the Zakarpatskaya Oblast and East Slovakia Region met. On the next day, 9 May, a similar meeting was held on the Soviet-Hungarian border where envoys of the same Zakarpatskaya Oblast and Szabolcs-Szatmar County shook hands.

In some towns such as Leningrad, Rostov, Minsk, Volgograd, and Vitebsk the supporters of peace held so-called peace watches. They showed up for work on their day off and donated the money earned on that day to the peace fund.

Presently Soviet peace champions are preparing to hold another mass action in the struggle to end the arms race. A week of mass activities for peace and against the nuclear threat will begin on 24 May on the very eve of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. Taking this opportunity, I would like all of our local committees whose members are listening to our talk today to immediately get on with this job. I am confident, dear comrades, that with our joint efforts we will organize even larger-scale and more dynamic demonstrations, marches and meetings with which Soviet peace supporters will express their inflexible will to end the arms race and for the relaxation of the military threat.

I would particularly like to tell you, comrades, about the extremely interesting initiative shown by Soviet youth, which we have already mentioned in PRAVDA. Several months ago KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA reported that the youth of Barnaul city had decided to organize a dispatch of letters to NATO headquarters in Brussels with protests against preparations for nuclear war. This initiative was immediately taken up by the youth of many cities. Moscovites wrote the text of the protest and the students of one institute translated it into English.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA published this text on postcards, and a new antiwar campaign arose throught the country. The paper's editorial office asked its readers to report the dispatch of postcards so some idea of the number of people responding to this appeal could be formed. At first it was thought that these postcards would be sent to NATO headquarters by anyone who chose to do this individually, either by signing the text on the postcard or by composing his own.

However, the youth found this to be insufficient and so telegrams and letters from all over the country flooded the editorial office of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Here is a telegram for example: "We have sent a protest postcard with 528 signatures -- Komsomol members of Gari settlement, Sverdlovskaya Oblast." "Thirty protest postcards signed by 1,853 young Azotovites have been sent -- Kemerovo, Komsomol committee of the Azot production association." More than 25,000 signatures of young people of Norilsk were attached to a protest letter to headquarters [as heard], reports Comrade Golubev. The students of the Brest construction engineering institute collected 900 signatures for a letter to Brussels. Here is a telegram from Nyandoma, Arkhangelskaya Oblast: "Collected 1,200 signatures on protest postcards to NATO headquarters. Yes to peace, no to war -- international friendship committee, friendship planet." The following is a telegram from Frunze city, the capital of Kirgizia: "Fifty-two protest postcards have been sent with 1,269 signatures -- Komsomol committee of the polytechnic institute," and so forth.

Before us is just a small portion of the voluminous mail being received by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. The youths are not only sending in reports on the number of protests sent to NATO headquarters, but, as you can see, there are photographs here which show how the signatures are being gathered, and there are even cartoons depicting the warmongers. Take a look at them. They may not be too professional, but, on the other hand, the feelings of their authors are reflected well, that's for sure.

Overall, the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA editorial office has as of today received confirmation that 273,126 messages bearing 8,598,638 signatures have already been sent to NATO headquarters. I received these figures from comrades at KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA this morning. I think these figures are sufficiently substantial for us to say that this is the position of all Soviet youths following in the footsteps of their fathers and grandfathers.

I will cite another example of the fruitful activities of Societ peace supporters. As you can understand we also need money to carry out our activities. When, for example, there is some kind of international gathering or when a large meeting, conference or seminar is held a hall must be rented, the technical personnel must be paid, and motor vehicles and buses are needed. When our delegation visits a foreign country, airline or rail tickets must be purchased. A lot of money is needed for all this.

We are not getting any subsidies or financial assistance from anywhere. As I have already said, our movement operates only on public funds. Thus, it was decided to establish the peace fund at the expanse of the voluntary donations of Soviet people. As you probably remember, I described in a previous television talk the formation of this fund, upon which all the activities of our committee and of other affiliated Soviet public organizations participating in the struggle against the military threat depend. Presently, the chairman of the board of the peace fund is Comrade Karpov, the world chess champion whom you all know well and who replaced in this position the never to be forgotten and warmly loved by us all writer Boris Polevoy, a veteran of our movement who actively participated in it from the day of its establishment and who occupied this post until his recent death.

And so 80 million Soviet people have already taken part in the establishment and then the replenishment of the Soviet peace fund. Some of them send their donations by mail; others pay them through Gosbank branches or savings banks. Some make a one-time donation; others make more or less regular payments. One sends a ruble; another sends 10; and a third bequeaths his labor savings to the peace fund. Even schoolchildren participate in the constant replenishment of the peace fund.

I recall, for example, the following incident, which occurred in Baksan city, Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR. The pupils of grade six of boarding school No 3 once earned 300 rubles from harvesting apples in a kolkhoz orchard. They had planned to use this money to make an excursion to Leningrad, but they later decided that they had plenty of time for such a visit and that the 300 rubles should be sent to the peace fund. Therefore, that is what they did. Large contributions to the peace fund are being made by Soviet culture and science workers, writers, poets and masters of sport. They hold soirees with an entrance fee, concerts, theatrical performances and sports competitions, and the entire income from these activities is donated to our peace fund.

There are local commissions for promoting the peace fund which coordinate all of these activities. Here is one of many letters. It describes how such a commission operates in Kirovskiy Rayon's Novopavlovskaya Stanitsa in Stavrapolskiy Kray. This commission is headed by Lt Col (retired) Ilya Karpovich Grigoryants, a 57-year Communist Party veteran. In the past 11 years, the supporters of peace in this rayon alone donated more than half a million rubles to the peace fund. Here, comrades, are posters published by this commission.

In view of such weighty facts the opponents of the peace supporters movement find it harder and harder to fool people with their fabrications about the absence, as they say, of a peace supporters movement in the Soviet Union. Yes, yes, comrades, these gentlemen who are not afraid of being ridiculed maintained that it is supposedly forbidden to come out in support of peace in our country.

They say our committee is nothing more than an official office established to hoodwink people. Now, they must change their tune. Yes, say the arch slanderers of the bourgeois media, you get enormous crowds of people to participate in demonstrations, that's true; we really cannot dispute this. But why, they say, don't these crowds come out against your government like the participants in the struggle for peace in the West do? Why don't they engage in battles against the militia, why don't they build barricades in the streets of Moscow, why do they support their power?

Well, what can I say. When correspondents of the bourgeois press ask us such questions we reply as follows: Our Soviet state has always, beginning with the victory of October and until this day, struggled and is struggling for peace, and is making ever newer proposals aimed at disarmament. So what would you have us do? Do you want us to demand war in order to fulfill your wishes, so to speak, to strive for augmentation rather than reduction of arms?

Well then, remember how the Soviet leadership, setting an example of good will and striving to make it easier to reach an agreement at the talks on reducing troops and arms in central Europe, withdrew 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from the GDR. Well now gentlemen, we tell the slanderers, if we follow your logic we should disapprove of the decision of our leadership and respond to it with demands to return these 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks, and moreover, demand an additional deployment of our troops on the FRG borders.

Recently, setting an example of good will again and striving to make it easier to reach an agreement at the talks in Geneva, our leadership decided to introduce a moratorium, in other words a freeze on our medium-range nuclear means in the European part of the Soviet Union, slow down the replacement of obsolete missiles with newer ones, and later, if there is no new exacerbation of the international situation, to decrease the known number of our medium-range missiles in Europe.

Well, you remember how Comrade Brezhnev, addressing the Komsomol congress, reported that the Soviet Union is already carrying out a reduction of a considerable number of such missiles. Then what would you have us do, gentlemen, we say to the opponents of detente. Should we respond to such a decision with disagreement and demand that the decision be revoked, demand that hundreds of new nuclear missiles be deployed and aimed at you insofar as in so doing we would demonstrate our disagreement with our government at all costs?

I am confident that if the U.S. Government were to announce a reduction of its arms then the American supporters of peace would welcome it. However, all the difficulties lie in the fact that the U. S. leadership is not reducing but is constantly intensifying the arms race. Besides, it is arguing aloud about a first nuclear strike, about a limited nuclear war, about a demonstrative nuclear blast over our territory and about the supposed existence of more important things than peace.

Addressing the Komsomol congress Comrade Brezhnev reminded that the fate of peace and war depends to a great extent on whether a Soviet-U.S. agreement is reached on limiting and reducing strategic arms. We are talking about long-range nuclear arms and an honest and just agreement which does not infringe on anyone's interests. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has invariably come out for and comes out for the beginning of talks aimed at formulating such an agreement without delay and without any links to other problems which have nothing to do with disarmament.

Now at last, even President Reagan on his part declared on 9 May that the United States is ready to resume the talks. In our opinion, Comrade Brezhnev said addressing the Komsomol congress, this is a step in the right direction. It is important, however, that the talks begin the right key right away.

It is striking, however, that the U.S. position is completely one-sided and it is obvious from President Reagan's speech that the United States would like what is known as taking out of brackets and setting aside those strategic arms which they are developing most intensively.

Obviously, it is not a coincidence that even in the United States itself figures who understand the essence of strategic arms problems immediately declared that this was an unrealistic, alienated from life and maybe simply an insincere position. As Leonid Ilich said, it is directly aimed at prejudicing the security of the Soviet Union and at the same time gives the Pentagon freedom of action in implementing the enormous American programs of strategic arms buildup.

Criticizing Reagan's speech, U.S. Rear Admiral (retired) La Rocque, director of the information center for military problems, said that presently there was too little evidence that the U.S. administration is approaching the question of limiting the arms race seriously. This rear admiral said that everything points to the fact that its aim remains the achievement of strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. Many informed people having a comprehensive knowledge of this matter -- former U.S. Secretary of State Vance, for example, have said this. Here are his words: The impression is being formed that the Reagan administration does not understand the forces which determine today's world and even less which forces will determine it tomorrow. The administration still cannot substitute its sharp rhetoric in U.S.-Soviet relations for a balanced approach, and its position, Vance said, has caused an unprecedented crisis of trust in the United States abroad.

Peace supporters throughout the world make the only possible and necessary conclusion from all this: The struggle for peace must not be weakened but strengthened. And today, on the threshold of the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, mass activities demonstrating the firm determination of the peoples to achieve an end to the arms race, consolidation of peace and detente in international relations and restoration of normal international cooperation are intensifying in every country, including the Soviet Union.

This determination also permeates your letters which our committee, the PRAVDA editorial office and television are receiving in a steady stream. I would like to apologize to their authors that I have no physical opportunity at present to cite them or to even enumerate them. I will simply note a characteristic detail of the mail which we are currently receiving from you. It is a fact that the number of collective letters increased sharply. Their authors request that we forward them to U.S. President Reagan, or British Prime Minister Thatcher, or to their professional counterparts abroad.

Here is a protest letter addressed to Reagan by students of Gomel University. It bears 667 signatures, as you can see. Another protest letter to Reagan from textile working women of the Krasnyy Luch combine in Murom bears 65 signatures. Here is a letter from 88 teachers from Komsomolsk-na-Dnepre in Poltavskaya Oblast addressed to American teachers. They appeal to their American counterparts to joint them in an active struggle for peace as U.S. and Soviet physicians have already done. Here is a letter from 28 Soviet war veterans living in Stavropol addressed to U.S., British and French veterans. They sent us a copy of this letter. The letter contains a disturbing appeal to them to unite in efforts in the struggle for peace, as 37 years ago our efforts were united in the struggle against fascism.

In recent days, comrades, you have sent us more and more letters addressed to the forthcoming special UN General Assembly session on disarmament or to the UN secretary general. You ask us to forward these letters to New York so that your positions on questions of struggle for disarmament be known there. Tens and hundreds of signatures have been attached to some of these letters.

I am grateful to you, friends, for the feelings which you have expressed in these letters and for the valuable proposals formulated in them, but I think that you and I would act incorrectly if we tried to somehow centralize the forwarding of such letters. Remember the time when you sent many protest letters against the arms race addressed first to Carter and then to Reagan. I have already told you that it would be wiser and simpler if you were to send these letters through the mail directly to the White House. Moreover it would be fair at present, when you want to bring your opinions on the fundamental issue of the day -- the issue of war and peace -- to the notice of the UN General Assembly, to send your letters via air mail to the headquarters of this organization. Numerous appeals, petitions and letters, both collective and individual, from governments, political and public organizations as well as from individuals are presently being sent there from all continents.

As far as I know, UN General Assembly Secretary General Perez de Cuellar will have to inform the participants of the special General Assembly session about all these messages.

Therefore, comrades, I suggest that all of you who wish to express your opinion on questions of the struggle to end the arms race to send their letters without delay, both individually or collectively to the following address: (Please take a pencil and jot it down) to Mr Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations Organization, New York, 10017, USA, and alongside this write the same thing in English. Here you can see the text which you can jot down.

Perez de Cuellar, comrades, was elected to this post at the end of last year. This Peruvian statesman has been in the diplomatic service since 1940. He was Peru's ambassador to many countries, including the USSR from 1969-71. After this, from 1971-75 he was Peru's permanent representative at the UN and subsequently occupied a number of responsible positions in the UN organization itself, including its ecretariat. He was deputy secretary general for special political questions and now, as I have already said, he occupies the position of secretary general.

And so, comrades, I would like to repeat his address once more: Mr Perez de Cuellar, UN Secretary General, United Nations Organization, New York, 10017, USA.

With this, comrades, we will conclude our talk today. I sincerely wish you all success in the struggle to strengthen peace which everyone of us is waging at our work place. As Comrade Brezhnev stressed in his 24 March Tashkent speech, we cannot weaken this struggle even for a single day and we will wage it until the danger is removed and until stable peace is ensured. All the best, dear friends.

COMMENTS BY OFFICIAL ON ATOMIC ENERGY USE

LD211328 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Vilnius, 21 May, TASS -- Atomic power development contributes to reducing atmospheric pollution and to improving the ecological situation. This conclusion has been drawn by the participants in the conference of the specialists of the CMEA member states. The conference came to a close today in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania (a Soviet Baltic republic). They discussed the problems of radiological safety in connection with the operation of atomic power stations. The conference was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia, representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the CMEA secretariat.

Ivan Morozov, vice chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilisation of Atomic Energy, commenting on the results of the conference, told a TASS correspondent that summed up were the results of scientific and technical cooperation of the countries of the socialist community in implementing a programme to enhance the radiological safety of atomic power stations both for the attending personnel and for the population and the environment. The basic directions of this cooperation for the nearest perspective have been outlined.

Atomic power development, Morozov emphasized, will allow making the natural environment much healthier. The analysis of the experience in the operation of atomic power stations in our countries has irrefutably proved the safety of nuclear power industry. This is also eloquently illustrated by the results of the systematic study of the radioactivity of Danube River and the Baltic Sea. There is no increase in radioactivity in the basins of these water reservoirs for a long time in spite of the functioning of several big atomic power stations.

Cooperation in enhancing the safety of atomic power stations is of great importance in view of an extensive program for the construction of atomic power stations in the Soviet Union and othe CMEA countries, Morozov said in conclusion.

SKACHKOV INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC TIES

PM201141 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20, May 82, signed to press 10 May 82 p 2

[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA interview with S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Please tell us about the specific features of the work being done by the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in exporting complete sets of equipment.

[Answer] The 26th CPSU Congress made provisions for expanding the production of export goods and improving the structure of exports, first and foremost by increasing the production of delivery of machine building output. The export of machines and equipment in general is one of the most effective, but also one of the most complex types of export.

Deliveries of complete sets of equipment to foreign countries are also accompanied by the execution of design work, the assignment of specialists, and in a number of instances the implementation of construction and installation work by Soviet organizations' own forces.

In this case economic ties with other countries are not confined to the sphere of circulation alone, but go beyond its bounds and are implemented directly in the sphere of capital construction and material production. They become more large-scale, durable and long-term, and opportunities to exploit the advantages of the international division of labor are extended.

Compared with general exports of machine building output, deliveries of complete sets of equipment are developing more rapidly: Their proportion of overall equipment exports has increased from 27.7 percent in 1976 to 33.0 percent in 1981.

Behind all our successes in developing foreign economic ties is tremendous economic and organizational work, involving the broad masses of Soviet people. As for assistance to foreign countries, those taking part in this include not only organizations of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations but also several thousand enterprises manufacturing complete sets of equipment, about 170 chief design institutes (not counting subcontracting designers), and many thousands of Soviet specialists who are sent abroad and represent our socialist motherland worthily. I would like to take this opportunity to note the great contribution of working people in nearly 80 ministries and departments -- general suppliers, general contractors and manufacturers of equipment for projects abroad. The Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Power Machine Building and the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, in particular, do much fruitful work in this direction.

[Question] What tasks are there facing Soviet organizations and departments whose resolutions would promote the further development of the Soviet Union's foreign economic ties and the enhancement of their effectiveness?

[Answer] One priority task is to seek the provision of material resources for the commitments taken on, the rational utilization of funds allocated for exports and the observance of plan discipline and quality requirements. In brief, we must make more effective use of our national economy's potential in order to resolve large-scale tasks in the sphere of economic and technical cooperation.

Thousands of Soviet design experts are engaged in elaborating technical and design documentation for projects to be constructed abroad with the USSR's assistance. They successfully incorporate in these plans both the tremendous positive experience accumulated in our country and also leading foreign experience. Such organizations as Gidroproyekt, Teploelektroproyekt, Gipromez, Giprovodkhoz and many others have won high international prestige with their designs.

Soviet equipment assemblies have, on the whole, earned a good reputation in foreign countries, and in many parameters and in reliability they are in no way inferior and are sometimes even superior to equipment manufactured in capitalist countries. This is indicated by the successful operation of the Bhilai metallurgical combine in India, the Aswan hydroelectric complex on the Nile and the Euphrates combine in Syria, the highly productive work of Soviet drilling rigs in Algeria and Libya, the efficient fulfillment of commitments on the construction of the Erdenet combine in Mongolia and the petroleum products pipline in Nigeria, and many other results of cooperation.

It is not surprising, for instance, that the Algerian press often notes the more successful work of projects constructed with USSR's assistance compared with projects using Western technology. Bourgeois specialists stubbornly tried to instill the idea that the Soviet Union would not be able to construct a metallurgical plant in Nigeria up to the standard of modern demands. But familiarization with the potentials of Soviet industry and the work of metallurgical enterprises already constructed with the USSR's assistance in India, Egypt, Turkey and Algerian enabled the Nigerians to completely dispel all doubts and conclude an appropriate agreement with the Soviet Union.

At the same time further, purposeful work is needed to improve the quality and competitiveness of Soviet equipment. The State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations constantly follows technical progress in all sectors of the economy, draws attention to sectors which are lagging behind and raises the questions of speeding up the assimilation of new types of equipment, increasing the production of output which is in short supply and is in demand on the world market, and also increasing the output of spare parts for sets of equipment being supplied.

It is very necessary for planning organs and manufacturing ministries to react more quickly to our proposals, to promote the more successful expansion of exports of equipment assemblies.

Another important problem is the observance of delivery discipline. A government decision lays down that the manufacture of output for export must take priority, regardless of the overall fulfillment of plans for the production and dispatch of output for other consumers, and failure to observe schedules for the fulfillment of export orders must be regarded as a gross violation of plan discipline.

It is important to seek to improve industry's work for exports, following the instructions given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum on the need for stricter fulfillment of decisions in the sphere of economic ties with foreign countries.

[Question] How can the effectiveness of the activity of organizations under the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations be assessed?

[Answer] The assessment of the results of our activity is multifaceted. First of all it must be noted that the all-round development of mutually advantageous foreign economic ties with socialist countries enables our country to participate actively in further deepening socialist economic integration. In the course of this cooperation new potentials are constantly being revealed, and this promotes more rational utilization of the economic potential and all the resources of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, with a view to resolving by joint efforts the problems of intensifying their economies and creating additional sources of marketable goods.

As for developing countries, the Soviet Union's assistance in the construction of industrial enterprises and projects in the power industry, agriculture and other spheres helpes those countries to resolve important social and economic tasks, to implement the policy of industrialization, to expand food production and to increase employment.

At the same time the expansion in the scale of cooperation enables our country to obtain very important goods which the Soviet economy needs in payment for its assistance. These include our partners' traditional exports and also output obtained from enterprises created with the USSR's assistance. For instance, in 1976-1980 alone, deliveries of such output totaled R17.5 billion, including more than 41 billion cubic meters of gas, 23.4 tons of oil, 11.6 million tons of bauxites, about 1 million tons of alumina, 167,000 tons of enriched copper ore, more than 2.6 million tons of soda ash, more than 2.5 million tons of pig iron and rolled ferrous metal products, and other goods. A considerable proportion of this and other output was supplied by way of extinguishing Soviet credits granted in previous 5-year periods.

We regard commissioning cooperation projects on schedule and ensuring their efficient operation as a matter of extreme importance for us and for our business partners. Naturally, Soviet organizations continue to attentively monitor the operation of projects already constructed and, where necessary, put forward proposals on steps which should be taken to improve matters.

Of course, the attainment of these goals is no easy matter; it requires the active participation and collaboration of dozens of ministries and departments, the further improvement of their work and the stepping up of their interest in extending the output of export products.

"In foreign economic ties," L.I. Brezhnev stresses, "politics and economics, diplomacy and commerce, industrial production and trade are all interwoven. The approach to and management of these ties must therefore be comprehensive, linking together the efforts of all departments and our political and economic interests."

U.S. ATTEMPT TO FORM SATO BLOC CONTINUES

LD231654 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 23 May 82

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Polyakov]

[Text] Lusaka, 23 May, TASS -- Rapprochement between the United States, the racist Republic of South Africa and reactionary regimes in Latin America has heightened since the Reagan administration took office in Washington. A testimony of that are the U.S. stepped up attempts to form an aggressive military-political bloc in the South Atlantic.

As is reported by the South African newspaper SUNDAY EXPRESS, Assistant U.S. Secretary of State T. Enders was given the instruction to hold negotiations with Morocco and Senegal to study a possibility of their participation in the South Atlantic treaty organisation. As the main "argument" Enders intends to use the notorious myth of a "Soviet threat" in the Atlantic.

In accordance with the U.S. plans, the Republic of South Africa, Uruguay and Chile are to be the SATO backbone. Besides, Washington is exerting pressure on Brazil which repeatedly declared its unwillingness to enter into an alliance with the apartheid regime.

The United States actively draws the Republic of South Africa to efforts to form SATO. South African emissaries in general's full-dress coat became frequent guests in those Latin American countries who were reactionary dictatorships rule. Thus, General Dutton, who was earlier chief of staff of the South African Armed Forces, was appointed South African ambassador in Chile. As is noted by local observers, a military alliance between the Republic of South Africa and Chile is bound to become the SATO backbone.

In independent Africa they keep a watchful eye over American imperialism's manoeuvres in the South Atlantic, the manoeuvres which are aimed at drawing states of the region in to U.S. dangerous militaristic preparations.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON NATO MEETINGS, U.S. AIMS

LD230948 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 May, TASS -- "The awareness is growing among the broad strata of the population in Western Europe that U.S. imperialism is using the mendacious clamour about a 'Soviet threat' as a smokescreen covering its effort to achieve realisation of its selfish aims and subordinate its NATO allies politically and economically," PRAVDA says today.

The recent Luxembourg spring session of the NATO council was aimed at dovetailing the positions of the United States and the bloc's West European members before the forthcoming Atlantic summit meetings, the newspaper points out in its international survey. The American representatives did not spare efforts in order to have such a wording of the final communique of the June meeting in Bonn which, as the New York TIMES wrote, would make it possible to ensure a more hospitable welcome to Ronald Reagan from the political figures of those countries whose public is so concerned about the current state of things.

The author of the international review, Vitaliy Korionov, notes that the participants in the NATO session supported the U.S. President's proposals, "which, as is known, are aimed at securing military supremacy for the United States," but adds that "at the same time, the Luxembourg session reflected the existence of continued and substantial differences between the NATO partners." He quotes the Washington POST as admitting gloomily that the differences within the Atlantic alliance over nuclear arms and the nuclear doctrine are now wider than at any time in the past 25 years.

"NATO's spring session has provided further proof that the road along which the aggressive circles of the United States are dragging their allies cannot lead anywhere except a situation where international tension will be even higher. This road is not the one helping to meet the people's vital interests and will undoubtedly be rejected by them," PRAVDA's columnist says.

REVIEW OF BOOK ON WESTERN SECRET SERVICES

PM210923 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 15 May publishes on page 5 a 600-word N. Pastukhov review of the book "From the Secret Services' Hiding Places" [Iz Taynikov Sekretnykh Sluzhb] by V. Kassis and L. Kolosov, Molodaya Gvardiya publishing house, 1981. Pastukhov states that the authors, "well-known Soviet international journalists," provide facts about "what happens behind the scens in the imperialist intelligence services" and how the "enemies of socialism" conduct a "secret struggle" against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

KOBYSH PONDERS LESSONS OF FALKLANDS CRISIS

PM241547 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 May 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "'Strange' War"]

[Text] History, including recent and very recent history, can show strange wars. What is now happening over the Falkland Islands or Malvinas probably transcends the limits of anything seen so far.

Many thousands of kilometers from British shores, virtually the entire navy of Britain, a country that is a member of the anticommunist NATO military bloc, is bristling with guns, torpedoes and missiles against Argentina. Against a state in which, according to official London assessments, there is a strongly anticommunist regime.

The "exotica" do not stop at that. The United States, which is linked with Argentina by a treaty on mutual military assistance signed 35 years ago in Rio de Janeiro, has not merely violated the treaty. The United States has essentially taken the British side in a war against Argentina, which until recently had been among the most reliable U.S. allies on the Latin American Continent.

The United States is supplying the British forces not only with fuel, tanker aircraft and so forth, but also with intelligence data, thanks to which, in particular, it is believed the Argentine cruiser was sunk. While pretending that their chief concern is to stop the war by peaceful means as swiftly as possible, the Washington leaders are in fact inciting London to escalate the war and maybe even launch a massive strike against certain targets on the territory of Argentina itself. "American military specialists say that if Britain is intending to invade the Falkland Islands, it would be better for it to do so as soon as possible because time is not on its side," ABC TV's correspondent in the Pentagon reported the other day.

Here is another picturesque detail in this very complicated story. Having completely taken Britain's part and giving the country every possible assistance, the United States demanded that its own NATO allies and the members of the EEC do the same. The latter, of course, realize what a sordid business they are being dragged into. "The Anglo-Argentine conflict may be the cause of a split between Latin America and West Europe.... A break with Latin America may be exceptionally dangerous for West Europe and, historically, a wrong move," French Socialist Party First Secretary L. Jospin warns. "The occupation of the Falkland Islands by Argentine troops was, of course, an unlawful action. But under no circumstances can it provide a reason for unleashing a real war," declares Christian Social Union Chairman and Minister-President of Bavaria F.J. Strauss, and there have never been any doubts of his loyalty in Washington. Even an entirely official personage like FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher deemed it necessary to express "concern" that the United States had unreservedly sided with Britain. In his opinion, this may harm U.S. relations with West Europe on the one hand and with the Latin American countries on the other.

What sort of conclusions follow from this war, which is by no means "strange" but is very revealing and has highlighted many things?

First, we have received confirmation once again of the unreliability and fragility of peace on Earth. Just 2 months ago who could have supposed that a potentially extremely dangerous hotbed of military tension could arise somewhere on islands at the ends of the Earth that few people had heard of?

Second, it has emerged with murderous clarity so far as Washington policymakers are concerned that the "inter-American system" publicized over the decades does not exist and is no more than a fiction. What does actually exist is the imperialist United States and Latin America, which has its own interests that are completely different from those of its greedy and dangerous northern neighbor. The fact that virtually all Latin American states, even ones with a political system very different from Argentina's, have resolutely and without the slightest hesitation supported Argentina is noteworthy.

Last, the main point: What has happened in the icy waters of the South Atlantic is not a clash as such between British colonialism and the Argentine Armed Forces. Imperialism, whose shock detachment is the NATO military bloc, headed by the United States, is giving battle there against the entire so-called Third World, against all the developing countries. In effect, they are being warned: Today Argentina, anyone may be next.

All the indications are that the signal has been received. For instance, the Brazilian Armed Forces General Staff is reported to be carefully studying the lessons of the Anglo-Argentine conflict. Brazil's air minister has openly stated that a new theory of the possibility of a clash between his country and an economically more powerful state belonging to the Western bloc and situated in the northern hemisphere is under consideration.

As we can see, the conflict has given grounds for very serious and far-reaching conclusions.

UNITED STATES SEEN AS PRIME LOSER IN CONFLICT

LD242032 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 May 82

["International Panorama" program with political observer A. Bovin]

[Text] Now let us talk about the Anglo-Argentine armed conflict. You know very well the factual side of the affair and I will not repeat it. Let us consider some more general questions. This Anglo-Argentine armed conflict: How unstable and how vulnerable is the structure of relations between states at present? We usually talk about almost 4 decades of peaceful times. Yes, it was peaceful, of course, in the sense that it was possible to prevent a big war and avoid a global conflict. However, at the same time there were about 150 wars and military conflicts in the world in which more than 10 million people perished, for the so-called peaceful time was, of course, not peaceful.

In general, detente is still divisible. It is a good thing and it is a bad thing at the same time. It is good because otherwise each local conflict could provoke an explosion on a global scale. It is bad because it proves that the existing world order is still weak and that the principle of the nonuse of force remains a good intention in many ways which unfortunately does not influence states. If we speak concretely of this conflict, it is still unclear how it will end. However, one thing is already clear now: If anyone has lost, it is primarily the United States.

Americans are sometimes quite merciless toward themselves. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that from the viewpoint of the geopolitics of the great powers, it is the United States which is in the most dangerous and unpleasant situation of all actors participating in this drama. Kraft, an observer in the Washington POST writes that whether they like it or not, the United States is now more alone in the world than at any time in the past. This conflict was in principle not necessary for the United States. It is against its interests. However, as you know, the United States was not able to prevent it. It was unable to persuade its allies and friends to stop at a dangerous boundary. This has once more reminded us that however pleasant the Americans find it to talk about their leadership in the Western world, it is much more difficult to be a leader. They will not listen to you and that is that. Therefore the limits of influence even of such a superpower as the United States on the world around it is limited. This was confirmed once more.

Having supported the colonial policy of Britain, of the British Tories, Washington called forth another wave of anti-American feeling in Latin America. It will be rather difficult to patch the hole which was caused, just as it will be difficult for Americans to refer to the Monroe Doctrine, which they have torpedoed themselves.

Further of course, the turmoil in NATO increased as well as in the Common Market. At the beginning the Common Market countries gave Britain unanimous support and introduced sanctions against Argentina.

However, London's militancy made many of them go back on their word and when London asked to extend these sanctions, this machine went into a skid. After many arguments six countries agreed to extend the sanctions for a week -- the week ends tomorrow, by the way -- and three countries, Ireland, Italy and Denmark, went on strike.

Political support for Britain in Western Europe is rather relative. Let us say, officially, that Paris is actively supporting London according to all its statements. However, this is what Jospin, the first secretary of the Socialist Party, the French ruling party, recently said and I quote: I approve France's position but at the same time I must say: Let us try to understand the peoples of Latin America. Let us try and see behind Argentina's possibly unjust actions or in any case behind the unjust and rough methods it has used, the aspirations for independence and liberation and the will and pride of the Latin American peoples. Let us not humiliate them in this conflict. Let us try to understand them.

The more Britain oversteps the limits of essential defense, speaking in legal language, the more difficult its position in Western Europe will become and in the world in general. As this conflict grew and developed, I waited to see if perhaps from over the ocean or even closer a wise politician or journalist would appear and say: It is Moscow which is guilty of all this. It is the Russians who disguised themselves as Argentines, invaded the islands, forced and provoked Britain into military actions.

However, odd as it may seem, they are not saying that, not even in the United States. Maybe only Nott, British minister of defense, could not resist this temptation of using Moscow. Speaking at a conference of the Scottish section of the Conservative Party, he said that Britain must show firmness over the Falklands as a warning to the Russians. I think that explanations are unnecessary here. The circles round the islands which were previously almost unknown are widening. For example, in the United States they have begun to discuss the subject of the Falklands and Taiwan. The question is put as follows, and I quote one of the articles: The example of the Falkland Islands forces one to think about what claims Beijing will have after a few years when the present regime does not succeed in fulfilling the tasks of modernization it has outlined itself, when the economic disorder in China reaches a level of crisis and its enlightened population begins to demand a change in the internal structure. In a moment like that the organization of an aggressive crusade against Taiwan under the slogan of unification of the country would promise Beijing considerably gains.

Then, of course, the newspapers demand that the positions should not be given up and that the arming of Taiwan should continue.

To end this Anglo-Argentine theme I would like to mention one more nuance. In our times it is not customary to declare war. Iran and Iraq have been fighting for some time but no one has declared war against the other. This is also happening round the Malvinas. Legally, nobody is fighting. The war is waged in fact and although it is very localized, the appearance of another hot spot has a destabilizing effect which is spearing. Therefore the Soviet Union stood and stands for an agreement between the sides and hopes that they find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

KALYAGIN CALLS FOR END TO DISPUTE'S 'NEW STAGE'

LD241156 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 May 82

[Boris Kalyagin commentary, from the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. So the conflict over the Falkland/Malvinas Islands has entered a new stage. War has begun. There are serious losses on both sides.

Every sensible person must ask himself the question, what are these many sacrifices for? What are the British soldiers defending 12,000 km from home? Are they defending the interests of the people of the islands, as the British Tory leaders assert? By raining missiles and shells down on them? A strange method of defense! No. The British Expeditionary Force has been sent to another part of the world to defend the imperial ambitions of the Conservative leadership and the prestige of the government of Margaret Thatcher, which, from the first days of the conflict, has adopted an intransigent position and vowed to regain the islands for Britain. The war could have been avoided. Talks were being held between Argentina and Britain under UN aegis. The Argentines agreed to large concessions: They were willing to withdraw their forces from the islands. In practice, they demand only one thing: the continuation of diplomatic contacts with the aim of recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas in accordance with the well-known UN documents on decolonisation. But London has categorically rejected that proposal, insisting on full restoration of the colonial status quo.

Despite the talks that were being held, the British command never for a single day ceased its military operations against the Argentines, never halted its preparations to storm the islands. Reliance was put on military force from the very beginning. The Tory leaders evidently considered, the New York TIMES cynically wrote, that the problem could only be solved after blood had been spilt. The British Conservatives are being encouraged by the Reagan government. The United States is giving the British military, material and technical aid and supplying them with vital intelligence information, not to speak of political support.

There has been a division of forces [razmezhevaniye sil] over the Falklands crisis: The imperialist powers have united against the developing countries. They have decided to teach Argentina a lesson, so thoroughly that neither Argentina nor the other developing countries will be inclined to try to abolish fragments of colonial dominions on their territory. Latin America has, indeed, received a lesson. Its politicians have had it vividly brought home to them how little their national interests matter to Washington. The Security Council is now discussing, once again, the possibilities of settling the conflict. The Soviet Union and a number of Latin American countries have called for an immediate ceasefire but London has ignored that call. London calculates that, with the support of the United States and by making use of its military superiority, Britain will take possession of the Falklands. But will that be the end of the conflict? I think, on the contrary, that it will merely make the situation more acute. Argentina will not give up its rights to sovereignty over the islands and Britain is hardly likely to be able to keep a large military garrison and a powerful naval squadron in the South Atlantic indefinitely. Even some British observers admit that the islands will have to be returned to Argentina sooner or later. So would it not be better to settle the problem peacefully now, taking into account the principles and decisions of the United Nations?

BRITAIN, U.S. CRITICIZED IN SECURITY COUNCIL

LD241220 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] New York, 24 May, TASS -- Lashing criticism has been levelled against Britain, which is pursuing adventurist, neo-colonialist policies and launched an armed invasion of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, and the United States, which openly sided with London thus in actual fact encouraging it to solve the conflict militarily, at the emergency session of the United Nations Security Council which is continuing here.

Francisco Javier Chamorro Mora, Nicaragua's ambassador to the United Nations, said that Britain's action had jeopardised peace and international security. That act of aggression was directed against all Latin American peoples and challenged the United Nations organisation determined to do away with colonialism, hegemonism and imperialism, he noted.

Nicaragua's representative exposed the actions of the United States, which, he said, had overtly colluded with Britain in an alliance spearheaded against a Latin America country and thus demonstrated that its interests were running counter to the interests of the Latin American nations.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca blamed the Thatcher Conservative government, which had resorted to force by sending a naval squadron to an area lying thousands of miles away from British shores, for the emergence of a serious seat of tension in Latin America. Such actions, he declared, could not be justified. Jorge Illueca strongly condemned the actions of the United States and other countries, which had taken Britain's side in an absurd colonial undertaking. He said anger was mushrooming in Latin America at the aggressive actions of Britain and the countries supporting it, first of all the United States.

The serious situation around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands had been considerably aggravated when the United States, a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, had given political and material aid to Britian, declared Jose Calle, Peru's permanent representative to the United Nations. He described Britian's actions as a manifestation of moribund colonialism.

Delegates of Latin American countries and most other states, speaking in the course of the debate, demanded an end to the aggression unleashed by Britain and urged the conflict's settlement by peaceful means, in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations on the decolonisation of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, with U.N. participation.

CLARK SPEECH ON 'NEW' U.S. STRATEGY VIEWED

LD221906 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 22 May 82

["Whence the Threat to Peace" — TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 22 May, TASS -- The decision to establish the world domination of U.S. imperialism through blackmail, aggression, armed piracy and threats unleashing a nuclear war is the essence and trend of the U.S. new military-political strategy, the elaboration of which was recently completed by the Ronald Reagan administration. The main provisions of that comprehensive militarist program were set out by William Clark, assistant to the President for national security affairs, in his yesterday's speech at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. He unequivocally made it clear that in the pursuance of its entire foreign policy the Reagan administration intends to act only from the position of strength. He said a long-term program for a build-up of the U.S. Armed Forces remains the basis of U.S. policy. "The modernisation of our strategic nuclear forces will receive first priority. The decisions on strategic nuclear forces, which the President announced last fall, remain the foundation of our policy."

Clark said the administration intends "to modernize the manned bomber force, increase the accuracy and payload of our submarine-launched ballistic missiles, add sea-launched cruise missiles, improve strategic defences, and deploy a new large, more accurate land based ballistic missiles."

At the same time the assistant to the President pointed out that the new U.S. military doctrine emphasises a particular importance of building up conventional armed forces. He said the USA will continue to keep troops at the numerous military bases abroad "to provide a capability for a timely and flexible response action to contingencies."

"Ground, naval and air forces," Clark went on to say, "will remain deployed in Europe, in the western Pacific, in South West Asia and elsewhere as appropriate. Naval forces will maintain a presence in the North Atlantic, the Caribbean Basin, the Mediterranean, the western Pacific and in the Indian Ocean. Forward-deployed forces will be postured to facilitate rapid response."

Clark said the first priority purpose of the U.S. strategy is to foster an international order supportive of U.S. institutions and principles. The USA and its allies, in the implementation of their military-political strategy, must be "forward-looking and active." He said they cannot sit idle in the hope that all their wishes will come true by themselves. They must display "initiative and persistence. We must be prepared to respond vigorously to opportunities as they arise and to create opportunities where none existed before." This statement is widely interpreted by observers as Washington's direct bid for an increase in gross interference in the affairs of other countries and peoples.

Repeatedly emphasizing in his speech that the U.S. interests are of global character and that the USA has vital interests around the world and that the USSR poses "the most prominent threat" to it, the assistant to the U.S. President said: "Our interests can also be put in jeopardy by actions of other states and groups. We must be prepared to commit U.S. forces to assist our allies."

Clark's pronouncements indicate that the new military stragegy of the USA presupposes the use of U.S. troops to provoke armed conflicts even if that will threaten universal peace.

MOSCOW DAILY CRITICIZES U.S. FAR EAST POLICY

PM241017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 82 p 3

[International observer A. Leontyev "Military-Political Review": "Washington's Far East Option"]

[Text] President R. Reagan recently complained: "You feel like a bird in a gilded cage in the White House." No cage, even if it is gilded, of course, creates good conditions for vision. The vast, complex and ever-changing world is seen by its inhabitants in a simplified and distorted form which is a long way from reality. Is that not why the Washington "hawks" screech day and night about the "Soviet military threat" when it is actually the United States which is threatening the peoples' security, pushing international relations from the path of detente to the path of confrontation, striving for military superiority and developing "limited" nuclear war scenarios.

Washington strives to involve as many other countries as possible, primarily its allies, in its dangerous preparations and adventures and often resorts to overt pressure and blackmail. Across the ocean they like to recall Churchill's words: "Only one thing can be worse than fighting with allies and that is fighting without them." Yes, it is difficult without them. Washington needs allies to use their physical and human resources for its mercenary aims and their territory on which to deploy the "first strike -uclear weapons" -- medium-range missiles -- which will make it possible, the Pentagon hopes, to protect the territory of the United States itself from retaliation, if not totally then at least partially.

Proceeding from this scheme, the United States is stepping up preparations to deploy its lethal missiles not only in Western Europe -- there are other options, in particular, the Far East option. Some 80 years ago Washington was saying: "The Mediterranean is the ocean of the past, the Atlantic is the ocean of the present and the Pacific is the ocean of the future." And they began to turn the Pacific into ..." an American lake." The United States has already tested nuclear weapons (in Japan) and chemical weapons (in Vietnam) here. The Pentagon has 315,000 soldiers under arms in the Pacific region. Its waters are plowed by 6 U.S. aircraft carriers, 14 cruisers, 72 destroyers, 39 submarines and over 30 landing ships. Major air forces are concentrated here. Dozens of major military bases are at the disposal of the Navy and Air Force. There are thousands of nuclear munitions on ships and bases. But the Pentagon does not have enough storerooms of death. It intends to begin a "process of renewing theater nuclear facilities" here too.

As Admiral Long, commander of the U.S. Pacific forces, announced recently, it is planned to equip submarines with Tomahawk cruise missiles this year and to equip surface vessels with them by the middle of next year. These missiles are earmarked for nuclear strikes against surface targets. And in the first half of next year, in the admiral's words, virtually all warships will be equipped with Tomahawk missiles with nuclear warheads for striking land-based targets.

Preparations are underway for the deployment of new nuclear facilities at military bases, too. In particular, some people in Washington are proposing that they be deployed "primarily in Japan and China." The anti-Soviet thrust of these dangerous schemes is obvious.

Discussing why an Eastern salient should be chosen for a strike against the USSR, a U.S. military journal wrote a few years ago: "It has not been ruled out that Red China could become our staunchest ally in a clash with Russia.... Taking all this into account, old prejudices must not be allowed to blind us or prevent us from seeing the future.... Whether we can begin an invasion from Asia now or not is a complex question. But it is quite clear that it is possible in the future." U.S. troops, it continued, form the nucleus of the invasion forces, relying on their military bases in the region including "possibly even in part of China itself." By all accounts, Washington still does not want to abandon these wild plans.

The persisent attempts to compel allies and "friends" to approve U.S. schemes which would be suicidal for them are connected with the now frequent trips to Pacific countries by high-ranking White House and Pentagon figures and, in particular, the recently concluded visit by U.S. Vice President G. Bush. In 18 days he visited Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and China. And the American "guest" called everywhere for "joint military efforts" by the countries of this region and the United States and intimidated his interlocutors with the "Soviet threat."

In Tokyo he sought increased appropriations for military purposes, including the upkeep of the many U.S. military bases in the Japanese islands, as well as a broadening of Japanese commitments in air and sea patrols of vast areas of the Pacific.

In Seoul Bush confirmed the U.S. intention to maintain the 40,000-strong U.S. expeditionary corps in the south of the Korean Peninsula and to continue giving military and economic assistance to the dictatorial South Korean regime. In Canberra he discussed problems of expanding U.S. Armed Forces access to military installations on the fifth continent.

At the end of his tour the vice president was given the task of "making a detour" and visiting Beijing. Last August the Chinese capital was visited by Secretary of State A. Haig. This time it was Bush. UPI asserts that his trip "is a preparation for a visit to China by President Reagan later this year."

Washington-Beijing relations are complex and contradictory, although figures from the two capitals are unstinting in their declarations of "friendship" and "community of interests." Both "partners" are being cunning and trying to outwit the other. Their interests are by no means common. Washington lets it be known that the Pacific will only be peaceful when this ocean has been turned into an "American lake." Beijing has a different opinion on this score. "The Pacific at present," Mao said, "is in fact not so peaceful. It may be considered peaceful in the future, when it is under our control." "In a certain number of years," Mao added, "we shall undoubtedly build a large empire and be ready to effect landings in Japan, the Philippines and San Francisco."

American leaders are not inclined to forget such talk. They have embraced Beijing and agreed to supply it with modern weapons and technology but have taken other measures, too. As the Washington POST has reported, a secret section of Presidential Directive 59, issued in 1980, envisages nuclear strikes against 100 targets in China....

Washington's innermost dream is to make China clash with the Soviet Union. As the New York TIMES has reported, a secret U.S. Defense Department report has indicated that it would be advantageous "to encourage actions by the Chinese which would worsen the problems of ensuring security for the Russians." And our enemies across the ocean are acting toward this end and are arming China although they are being plagued by nightmares: What if Beijing suddenly normalized relations with Moscow? Washington figures are often plunged into despair by U.S. correspondents' reports from China: "Many people here are warmly disposed toward the Soviet people, unlike the Chinese leadership," reported a New York TIMES correspondent, for example. "It is no longer so fantastic to believe that with a new turn of the wheel of history, the present-day hostility in relations between China and the Soviet Union could completely disappear tomorrow."

Washington's relations with Beijing are complicated by the Taiwan question. RENMIN RIBAO has called it a "time bomb." What is the crux of the question? The word "China" not only takes the breath away of American lovers of making war through other people's hands (a population of 1 billion, and millions of soldiers) but also makes them see double. They assert that there are "two Chinas" -- one on the mainland, the other on an island. The fact that the island of Taiwan is just a Chinese province does not bother them.

The United States is arming not just Beijing but Taiwan as well. In other words, it is playing on two boards -- on one you lose so maybe on the other you will be lucky. U.S. newspapers have written more than once that "Taiwan is a revolver aimed at China's heart." Is it worth leaving the "revolver" unloaded, Washington wonders, if it might suddenly become necessary...?

During 1979-1980 alone the United States supplied Taiwan with weapons worth more than $1 billion and last year with weapons worth more than $500 million. In January this year Taiwan was given permission to continue production of F-5E fighters under U.S. license and to obtain many parts for these aircraft in the United States. In April the U.S. administration proposed to congress the sale to Taiwan of arms worth a further $60 million.

By all acounts, Mao's successors have effectively reconciled themselves to Washington's "two Chinas" policy in the name of "friendship" with it. To save their prestige, however, they have begun to protest against U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan, calling the U.S. actions "interference in China's internal affairs, an encroachment on Chinese sovereignty" and evidence of the "hypocrisy" of U.S. policy. This is why Bush was instructed to proceed urgently to Beijing.

At the talks with Bush, the Chinese sought from the United States merely a promise to cease military assistance to Taiwan for a few years. But Bush did not even go that far since he did not believe that the Chinese leadership would proceed to worsen relations with those who are giving it arms and credits. The "lofty guest" told his interlocutors that they were occupied with the wrong matter, that it was not Taiwan who should be occupying their thoughts but the "expansion of strategic cooperation" with America aimed against the Soviet Union. This question seems to have been the main theme of the talks.

As for the Taiwan question, on 14 May, immediately after Bush's return from Beijing, the U.S. Congress approved a request by the R. Reagan administration to supply Taiwan with spares and equipment for the U.S. fighters, combat helicopters and transport aircraft with which Taipei is armed. Thus, official WAshington has demonstrated yet again that it intends to continue pursuing a "two Chinas" policy.

The U.S. military preparations in the Pacific are further evidence of U.S. imperialism's increased aggressiveness and the adventurism of its policy. Is there an alternative to the tension which has emerged here through the U.S. fault? This question has been answered in the initiatives made repeatedly by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at ensuring security both in Asia as a whole and in the Far East.

In conclusion it should be stressed that Washington's aggressive actions in this region are contrary to the vital interests of the United States. After all, the American people need peace just as much as other peoples. If you want to be convinced of this you only have to look at the throngs of participants in the antiwar demonstrations being held outside the White House walls. What is preventing its occupants from seeing the real pictures?

The bars of the "guilded cage," perhaps...?

MOSCOW VIEWS WEINBERGER AS 'ECONOMIC CENSOR'

LD232238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 23 May 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich]

[Text] In a report from New York, a UPI correspondent quotes a speech by U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger. In this speech, the defence secretary said that American businessmen should provide direct support for the administration by reducing their business contacts with the Soviet Union to a minimum.

Contrary to elementary logic, the Pentagon chief, speaking in the role of commercial and economic censor, made assurances that the cancellation of scientific and technological exchanges with the East is dictated by the interests of the U.S. national security. Moreover, the possibility for the United States to defend world peace depends on it. It is a strange argument, to say the least, from whatever aspect you look at it.

It also clearly emerges from Weinberger's speech that Washington does not intend to renounce its attempts to foist that line upon its western European allies and to force them to give up their mutually advantageous links with the socialist countries. These attempts were also undertaken at the spring session of the NATO council in Luxemborg, and, although met with vigorous objection on the part of a number of countries, the White House, as emerges from Weinberger's speech, is persistently continuing to insist on the tightening of control over the export of goods to the socialist countries. The U.S. course, relying on the use of trade as an instrument of political pressure, has already inflicted serious damage on the American economy. In this connection one recalls the words of L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions about blockades and sanctions; the Soviet Union is a large country with a mighty economy and rich resources, and the socialist community as a whole is even larger. Thus, we would somehow survive, and let no one have any doubt about that. But among those countries which Washington describes as its allies, many are far more dependent on foreign trade in their development. Thus, it is not known whose interests the policy of cowboy attacks against international trade and normal economic links strikes against most.

BOGACHEV ON U.S. PLANS TO EXTEND NATO OPERATIONS

LD212340 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 21 May 82

["U.S. Course of Expanding the 'NATO Zone'" -- TASS headline; by TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS -- Washington's concept, which pre-supposes the readiness of the United States to wage "two and a half" protracted non-nuclear wars (in Europe, the Persian Gulf and, say, in El Salvador), calls for a substantial broadening of the so-called "NATO's responsibility zone" and a broad participation of the West European allies of the United States in the Pentagon's military adventures.

The U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig openly stated that NATO's sphere of interests includes the whole world.

Recently, Washington presented its West European allies with new demands. The U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger told the leaders of the West European countries without mincing matters that the NATO countries had to be prepared, on Washington's orders, to send their troops to any parts of the world.

In a categorical manner, Weinberger told the allies that in the case of American troops being transferred from western Europe for the protection of the petroeum sources in the Mideast [as received] the West Europeans would have to replace those troops with their own and bear the financial burden involved.

According to the AVIATION WEEK journal, the Pentagon recently elaborated a plan providing for measures to assure a close strategic link of the NATO forces at its south-eastern flank with the Persian Gulf area and their use for protecting the "allied interests" in South-West Asia. The Pentagon demands, among other things, that its West European allies set up new bases with storage facilities for chemical and nuclear weapons for the U.S. Air Force intended to operate in the Middle East, as well as adopt measures to establish, on the Continent, an infrastructure for assuring the transportation of American forces beyond the NATO zone.

According to Western press reports, President Reagan intends to raise the question of a more active participation of the U.S. NATO allies in military activities beyond Europe during his forthcoming meetings with the West European leaders.

Thus, Washington unfolds before the European NATO allies a little enviable prospect of being drawn not only into American provocations of the likes of the "operation to rescue the hostages in Iran" but also into a full-scale war running counter to their national interests.

Washington's plans to extend the "NATO zone" to areas remote from Europe pose a new serious threat to peace and security.

TASS CITES U.S. ECONOMISTS ON BUDGET DEFICITS

LD242140 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Washington, 24 May, TASS -- "The crisis of a nationwide scope." This is how the growing deficit of the U.S. federal budget has been described by prominent American specialists in the economic sphere -- former secretaries of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal, John Connally, Douglas Dillon, Henry Fowler, William Simon and former Secretary of Commerce Peter Peterson. At today's press conference they announced that they had sent an address to President Ronald Reagan and to the Congress insisting on undelayed adoption of measures to decrease the budgetary deficit so as to prevent a financial catastrophe.

The economists stressed that the United States federal budget had got out of control. In the current financial year its deficit will amount to approximately 100 billion dollars and in the 1983 financial year it might reach 175-200 billion dollars and by 1985 might reach 250 billion dollars.

Former secretaries said that so huge deficits of the budget are without precedent for the United States history in peacetime. This means that it will be extremely difficult for the country to overcome the deep economic recession, that the bank rate will remain inordinately high, hampering further capital investments to the economy, promoting the growth of the number of bankruptcies. The unemployment rate will continue growing, the fall-off of the labour productivity, the erosion of the living standards of the population, the decrease of the United States' competitiveness on the world markets will persist.

The specialists are of the opinion that one of the ways to lessen the deficit is cutting of huge allocations for military purposes which the administration plans to bring to 263 billion dollars in the 83 financial year.

PAKISTAN MILITARY OFFICIAL'S PRC VISIT NOTED

LD210059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] According to a disptach from Delhi, Sawar Khan, the deputy chief of the General Staff of the Pakistan Army, has arrived in Beijing. Sawar Khan will discuss questions pertaining to the expansion of military cooperation between Pakistan and China.

what can one say in connection with this visit? Beijing has been assisting Pakistan's militarization for a long time, and is planning to use this for its own interests. The total amount of China's military aid to Pakistan has exceeded $2 billion. Observers think that China's primary aim is to involve Pakistan as deeply as possible in the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

MOSCOW RADIO HITS CHINA'S ANTI-SOVIET STANCE

OW240551 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 23 May 82

[Station observer Mulatov commentary: "Anti-Sovietism Runs Counter to Chinese National Interests"]

[Text] The important article by Aleksandrov published on 20 May by PRAVDA, official organ of the CPSU Central Committee, about Soviet-Chinese relations has aroused reaction in many countries. The reaction showed that international public opinion and politicians in various countries have focused much attention to the Chinese reaction to the Soviet reiteration that it is willing to establish constructive dialogue with the PRC, free of any preconditions. The purpose of having a renewed dialogue proposed by the Soviet Union is well known and explicit, that is, to improve Soviet-Chinese relations, for achieving normalization in an all-round way, and for restoring good neighborliness and the atmosphere of mutual benefit and cooperation in relations between the two countries.

Respected listeners: You understand that this goal is not only beneficial to the Soviet and Chinese people but also to universally improving the international atmosphere in Asia and the whole world. PRAVDA, official organ of the CPSU Central Committee, wrote: Our deep conviction is that there is a real possibility for improving Soviet-Chinese relations and that letting this possibility go, or purposely ignoring it, would be running counter to the interests of the two peoples and broad international interests.

Respected listeners, reality shows that the impasse in Soviet-Chinese relations is directly attributable to the anti-Soviet policy being continued by the present Chinese leadership and its collusion with the imperialists in the so-called strategic cooperation. The fact is that Beijing leadership's unrealistic calculation has disregarded the true and long-term interests of the Chinese nation. Such a calculation, out of conceit, has nothing to do with socialism and the interests of the Chinese people.

Respected listeners, the truth is that it is not in the interests of the Chinese people and the nation and China's socialist cause that the Beijing leadership appeal to the imperialists to form an international anti-Soviet front to confront the Soviet Union. We all know this is contradictory to the announcement made by the Beijing leadership itself that China would establish relations with all countries, including the Soviet Union, on the basis of the famous principles of peaceful coexistence. We all know that, by working in concert with the imperialists on this anti-Soviet basis, Beijing leaders are running counter to the common aspirations of the Chinese and Soviet peoples who wanted to restore good neighborliness between the two countries. Reality shows that neither the impasse in Soviet-Chinese relations nor the anti-Soviet stand taken by the Beijing leadership will bring any good to the Chinese people, politically or economically.

We all know that some leaders in China like to take advantage of international tension and Soviet-U.S. contradictions and that the Beijing hawks are doing their best to incite the imperialists to step up confrontation with the Soviet Union. As PRAVDA put it: Everyone knows what a hopeless consequences this will lead to in the age of rockets and nuclear weapons. There is also another aspect in this question I think you understand: What the Chinese people want is not aggravated international tension but a lasting stabilized situation in Asia and the world. Today, many people in China have realized that with detente [huan he] and lasting peace, China will be able to divert more energy to construction at home and to eliminating the serious consequence brought about by Mao Zedong and the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution so as to develop socialism, improve the welfare of the people and advance along the road of building China into a prosperous and powerful socialist state. Beijing leadership's anti-Soviet policy cannot help achieve all that, nor can it help stabilize the international situation in Asia and the world.

We all know that the estrangement of China from the Soviet Union is a factor detrimental to the international situation, let alone being hostile in nature. China and the Soviet Union have no need for such estrangement, which is detrimental to peace and the socialist cause. This estrangement is only beneficial, as a Japanese newspaper described it, to the Western influence which dreads the idea that Sino-Soviet relations might eventually improve. In short, the Soviet Union has once again suggested that the Soviet Union and China should establish constructive dialogue, break the impasse in Soviet-Chinese relations and build Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of good neighborliness, equality and mutual benefit and cooperation. The rest is up to the Chinese side.

MEETING MARKS RUSSIAN ARTISTS' BIRTHDAYS

OW211145 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and the Union of Chinese Artists jointly held a commemorative meeting this afternoon to mark the 145th and 150th anniversary respectively of the birth of celebrated Russian painters I.N. Kramskoy and I.I. Shishkin.

Attending the commemorative meeting were Xie Bangding, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and other comrades as well as personages from the art circles in Beijing. Speaking at the meeting, (Li Tianxiang), associate professor of the Central Fine Art Institute and chairman of the board of the Union of Chinese Artists, introduced the deeds of these two noted Russian painters. Some of their works were displayed at the commemorative meeting.

Soviet ambassador to China, Shcherbakov and diplomatic personnel of the Soviet Embassy were invited to attend the meeting.

In a speech delivered at the meeting, Xie Bangding said: The outstanding works of these two noted Russian painters have had a considerable influence on Chinese paintings and are good artistic heritage that we can make use of. He added that the Chinese people have always had profound friendship for the Soviet people and highly valued their fine culture and art.

Ambassador Shcherbakov also spoke at the meeting.

DRA'S KARMAL IN MOSCOW, MET BY PONOMAREV

LD250916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] On 24-25 May, a party and government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was in Moscow en route home. It was led by Comrade Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and head of the Revolutionary Council, and it completed an official friendly visit to the GDR.

The delegation was met and seen off by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, and by other officials.

Comrade Karmal remained for a brief holiday in the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS AFGHAN REVOLUTION ON ANNIVERSARY

PM201435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Volnov article: "Through Other People's Voices"]

[Text] The Afghan people recently marked the fourth anniversary of the April Revolution. Assessing the results of the work done in those years on strengthening people's power in the country, the National Fatherland Front in its address to people noted that the revolutionary process is continuing to gather strength and the balanced PDPA policy, which meets the country's national interests, is receiving increasing support among Afghans. The people are increasingly convinced that the tasks of economic and social development are being resolved in their interests and are rising resolutely to defend the revolutionary gains against the encroachments of internal and external reaction. However, this clearly does not suit U.S. imperialism, China and regional reaction which, on the one hand, are broadening the scale of armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs and, on the other, are inspiring a broad propaganda campaign in the West with the aim of slandering and defaming not only the Afghan people's gains but also the Soviet Union's selfless fraternal assistance and discrediting the true aims and character of the presence of its limited contingent of forces in the DRA. Trying to prove the unprovable, U.S. administration officials and the mass media are intensively spreading various insinuations regarding the number of Soviet forces in Afghanistan, the character of their weapons and the purpose of their presence. European voices can often be heard in this chorus, too. In particular, AFP's Washington correspondent is clearly singing the American tune when announcing in a report that the Soviet Union is allegedly introducing extra forces into Afghanistan and shipping long-range weapons there designed for use outside Afghanistan.

In fact, behind this screen of lies and disinformation, international imperialism, primarily the United States, as well as China and Muslim reaction, have turned Pakistan into Afghan counterrevolution's main support base and have set up on its territory dozens of centers, camps and points for training terrorist groups. Foreigners, including American, Chinese and Pakistani instructors, are training and arming numerous gangs of murderers and pillagers there for shipment to Afghanistan. Stealing into DRA territory, they commit acts of sabotage at enterprises, on highways, in schools, hospitals and even mosques.

Artifically fanning the so-called "Afghan question" which it created itself, the United States is also striving to divert the attention of this region's peoples and of the world public from its true aspirations in Southwest Asia. On the pretext of an imaginary threat to peace in this region, the United States is expanding its military presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf and creating seats of constant tension in the Near and Middle East.

With these aims, it is stepping up the construction of its military bases on Diego Garcia Island and in Somalia, Kenya and Oman, has reinforced its naval force in the Persian Gulf and, in the guise of the "multinational forces," has deployed an advance echelon of the Rapid Deployment Forces in the Sinai to implement the Camp David deal. The Iran-Iraq conflict is being artificially stoked up and Israel's aggressive actions against the neighboring Arab countries are being encouraged in every way. Intending to use Pakistan as its main support in Southwest Asia and the Middle East, the United States has granted Islamabad vast military and economic assistance worth $3.2 billion.

In exchange for expanding support for Afghan counterrevolution from its territory, Pakistan will receive 40 of the latest F-16 fighter bombers, M-60 tanks, armored personnel carriers, combat helicopters, artillery pieces and other arms. In payment for this, the United States is striving intensely for Islamabad's agreement to granting the Pentagon military bases on Pakistani territory.

The cock-and-bull stories disseminated by AFP and other Western press agencies are complicating the political resolution of the Afghan question for which the Afghan Government is constantly making efforts. These fabrications are designed to divert world public attention from U.S. provocations and subversive activity against Afghanistan and to complicate the situation around it still further.

BLITZ ON CIA ROLE IN U.S.-PAKISTANI RELATIONS

LD221140 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] New Delhi, 22 May, TASS -- The expanding military-political alliance between Pakistan and the United States is causing serious anxiety in India. Noting the growing threat to security and stability in the reign resultant of the stepped up U.S. military preparations in South West Asia and the Indian Ocean basin, the influential Indian weekly BLITZ speaks of the dangerous consequences posed to all states of the region by Islamabad's growing involvement in the fulfillment of Washington's strategic plans.

The weekly draws attention to the special role given by Washington to the Central Intelligence Agency in moulding "new American-Pakistani relations". The CIA is set the task of turning Pakistan into a bridgehead for subversive activity against neighbouring states. An evidence of this, BLITZ writes, is the visit to Islamabad in March of this year by the CIA Director Casey who held talks with the head of the military administration Ziaul Haq, with the head of intelligence and with the top commanders of the Pakistani Army.

During his meetings in Islamabad, BLITZ writes, Casey again confirmed Washington's guarantees concerning aid to the Ziaul Haq military regime. In his turn, the head of the regime spoke of Pakistan's readiness to cooperate with the United States in ensuring their interest in the region.

Characterising this visit as a new step towards greater cooperation between the CIA and Pakistan's special services, BLITZ notes that their joint activity inevitably will be directed not only against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, but also against India. Considering the "wealth of experience" that the CIA has in organising clandestine subversive operations, all countries neighbouring on Pakistan should display great vigilance, the weekly notes.

INDIAN INFORMATION MINISTER ARRIVES IN TASHKENT

GF231308 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Indian Minister of Information and Broadcasting Sathe has arrived in Tashkent to participate in the international film festival for Asian, African and Latin American countries. The guest from the friendly country was received yesterday by Abdullayeva, chairman of the organizational committee of the international film festival for Asian, African and Latin American countries and deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers.

KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN VISITS KRASNODARSKIY KRAY

PM240901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Touring the Country"]

[Excerpt] In Krasnodar a talk was held at the kraykom. S.F. Medunov, kraykom first secretary, spoke about communists' vanguard role in the implementation of the 26th party congress decisions by the working people of the Kuban and the scale of the socialist competition currently underway to achieve the targets for 1982 and for the 5-year plan as a whole ahead of schedule and to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation in a fitting manner.

The successes of socialism in the Soviet Union, the visitor [Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen] stressed, further reinforces our desire to build a prosperous new Kampuchea. This visit to the USSR will help us to study more deeply the rich Soviet experience.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY

OW221355 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 19 May 82

[Summary] A meeting was held in Moscow on 18 May at the House of Friendship With Peoples to mark SRV President Ho Chi Minh's 92d birthday. Among those attending the meeting were cadres, workers, scientific and cultural workers, students and delegates to the 19th Komsomol Congress.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Lebedev, vice chairman of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society Central Committee and RSFSR vice minister of higher and specialized secondary education, noted that President Ho Chi Minh's fame and glorious achievements have won the admiration and respect of all Soviet nationalities. He said:

"Comrade Ho Chi Minh's life is a bright example of selfless devotion in the service of his fatherland and his people, of loyalty to the noble communist ideals. His life and achievements benefit not only us but also future generations and fighters for freedom, independence and communism."

Participants in the grand Moscow meeting stressed that the fifth congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] founded by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, has once again provided the identity of views of the CPSU and the VCP. Speaking at the congress rostrum, Comrade Le Duan said: Solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is the keystone of the VCP's foreign policy and that of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Soviet people know that in his sacred testament President Ho Chi Minh, the first Vietnamese Leninist Communist, stressed the necessity to achieve solidarity with the Leninist party and the land of the October Revolution.

At the grand Moscow meeting Comrade (Kobaylev), a famous Soviet writer and social activist, stressed that an extremely profound spirit of internationalism characterized the activities of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, a genuine Leninist. Comrade (Kobaylev) was in Vietnam on several occasions. He wrote a book on President Ho Chi Minh which was printed in the Soviet Union.

The sincere feelings of Vietnamese Communists and the Vietnamese people as a whole toward the Leninist party and the land of the October Revolution were expounded in the speech by Comrade Nguyen Huu Mai, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, at the meeting. Ambassador Nguyen Huu Mai stressed:

"We are very happy to join Soviet brothers and sisters, our closest friends, at today's gathering to mark the 92d birthday of President Ho Chi Minh, a great leader of the Vietnamese people, a great and close friend of the Soviet people, an outstanding activist in the international communist-worker movement. Our people are striving to emulate one another in implementing the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions in order to continue to advance our country along the path of socialist construction. Certainly, they will still encounter many more complex difficulties due to the hostile policies of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and due to their backward economy and low level of management skill. However, our Vietnamese people will overcome all trials and will successfully build socialism because we have a genuine Marxist-Leninist party founded and led by President Ho Chi Minh, because we have on our side fraternal socialist countries, primarily the great Soviet Union, which have given and are giving us their vigorous support and great, efficient assistance.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to express the profound gratitude of the VCP and the Vietnamese people toward the glorious CPSU, the great Soviet people and the venerated and beloved Comrade Brezhnev, an eminent international politician and statesman of the times, a great friend of our people for their noble internationalist feelings.

"I warmly hail the important achievements that the fraternal Soviet people have scored during the first year of implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan as well as in implementing the peace program for the 1980's set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress which was reflected in Comrade Brezhnev's speeches at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress, in his Tashkent speech and at this morning's session of the congress of the Lenin Communist Youth Union.

"Long live the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union."

The Moscow meeting participants sincerely wished Vietnamese Communists and the Vietnamese people as a whole great achievements in implementing President Ho Chi Minh's testament and the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions and once again affirmed the Soviet people's friendship and solidarity with their Vietnamese friends.

BREZHNEV GREETS KAYSONE ON HIS REELECTION

BK031231 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 3 May (KPL) -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union CC, recently greeted Kaysone Pomvihan on the occasion of the latter's reelection as general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC.

The Soviet people, L. Brezhnev stresses, acknowledges that you are not only a great and foremost leader of the party and government of the LPDR, but you also rank among prominent personalities in the international communist movement.

The Soviet people highly appreciated your personal contributions to the enhancement and development of fraternal friendship and many-sided cooperations between our parties and peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, says the message.

As comrades, we have closely followed the third national congress of the LPRP, its various resolutions to be implemented in the cause of building of socialist basis as well as in the interest of peace and international cooperation, the telegram noted.

ANTONOV, HUSAK MEET ON NUCLEAR POWER COOPERATION

PM240923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] Prague, 17 May -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, today received A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is leading the Soviet delegation at the session underway here of authorized representatives of the two countries' governments on the implementation of the program of cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR in the sphere of the development of nuclear power in the CSSR through 1990.

During a friendly talk they discussed the results and prospects of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in producing equipment for AES's. G. Husak stressed that close cooperation with the Soviet Union in the development of nuclear power for peaceful purposes is of exceptional importance for Czechoslovakia. He expressed confidence that long-term cooperation and joint work in this sphere will develop successfully in the future too.

CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY OFFICIAL VISITS TURKMENISTAN

GF241945 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] In accordance with plans for interparty contacts between the CPSU and the CSSR Communist Party, (Stankovo Budach), director of a department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, has been in Turkmenistan. In the course of a week the guest acquainted himself with the achievements of the Turkmen people in socialist construction and [words indistinct] of the republic's organizations, visited [word indistinct] production administration, the Turkmen exhibition of national economic products and the Karakum Canal imeni Vladimir Ilich Lenin. He also familiarized himself with the work of the (?cultural institutions), [words indistinct], schools and made a tour of Ashkhabad city.

(Stankovo Budach) was received by Comrade [Karrayev], chief of the propaganda and agitation department, who explained to him in detail the economic, social and cultural, development in the republic and the leadership of the community organizations.

MOSKALENKO RECEIVES AWARD FROM CSSR AMBASSADOR

PM240927 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Czechoslovak Order Presented"]

[Text] On 12 May C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, presented Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, USSR deputy minister of defense, with the Czechoslovak Order of Friendship for outstanding services to the cause of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist aggressors, in connection with the 37th anniversary of that significant event and also in connection with his 80th birthday.

The presentation ceremony was attended by Air Force Col Gen V.P. Babkov, Lt Gen G.A. Borisov; Maj Gen J. Novisedlak, army and air force attache at the CSSR Embassy in the Soviet Union; and L. Kastan, adviser at the CSSR Embassy.

DEMICHEV, BCP'S YORDANOV ATTEND SOIREE IN MOSCOW

LD242312 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 May 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Today a ceremonial opening of culture days of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Soviet Union was held in Moscow.

Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo USS Minister of Culture; Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Shaura, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, were present at the soiree.

The delegation led by Comrade Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers and chairman of the Culture Committee; and Comrade Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, were present with them.

KHROMOV ON MAY RIOTS, WEST'S INFLUENCE IN POLAND

PM241413 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 May 82 p 9

[Viktor Khromov article under rubric "Plot Against Poland": "Fruit of Immaculate Conception?"]

[Text] In an attempt to justify the impermissible imperialist interference in Poland's affairs, the bourgeois press and, often in concert with it, certain politicians invariably call the counterrevolution there a revolution. They try to establish in public opinion the primitive postulate that the activity of the antisocialist, counterrevolutionary elements in that country is a spontaneous phenomenon -- something like people's amateur activity without a director. And to prove that both solidarity and extreme reactionary groupings like KSS-KOR [Social self-Defense Committee-Workers Defense Committee] and KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] are the fruit of some kind of immaculate conception. The West, they say, has nothing to do with it.

Last week Poles watched on television a four-part documentary on the activity of Radio Free Europe and its ties with the CIA, they were able to see for themselves the worth of that demagoguery and what true criminal schemes the "baboons," as the political degenerates and traitors to People's Poland who work for that radio station are contemptuously called, were instructed to implement. Poles also saw for themselves that the wave of political hooliganism that swept through their cities in early May was by no means a "spontaneous display of the masses' anger." The scenario for the new round in fueling social tension aimed at torpedoing the normalizing process in the Polish People's Republic was obligingly and scrupulously broadcast by the "baboons" at the dictation of imperialist, especially American, special services and subversive centers.

Preparations were made in good time for the implementation of the scenario. Back in March many Western newspapers, including, for instance, France's LE MONDE, published a detailed plan of action by the counterrevolutionary underground in Poland. The document, dated February and signed by Kuron, one of the fascist-style leaders of KSS-KOR, was meaningfully headlined "Proposals for a Way Out of a Hopeless Situation." And it sounded like orders to make the situation even more hopeless. It "predicted" that "in around 10 weeks' time, maybe a bit sooner or a bit later," unless the authorities backpedal or capitulate, people in Poland should organize, "exploiting any local incident, rebellions that, like tongues of flame, must envolop the whole country in a conflagration." Young people, "whom no appeals must dissuade from the intention to fight," were ordered to switch "to terrorist action, obeying desperation and hatred." "Either the authorities make a deal with society (that is, with Kuron and his ilk -- V.Kh.) or society will overthrow the authorities."

The impertinent ultimatum, which was repeatedly read out virtually syllable by syllable in Polish by Radio Free Europe and other Western radio stations so it was easier to remember, expired sometime in early May. As we have seen, that was when Poland's enemies tried to carry out the threat.

On the eve of May Day Western anti-Polish centers took additional measures to ensure that the announced timetable would not be disrupted. Thus Bernard Guetta, the Warsaw correspondent of -- again -- LE MONDE, was sent to a secret rendezvous where a clandestine meeting with Bujak, one of the most shameless ringleaders of Solidarity, who is in hiding to avoid arrest, was staged for him.

Cynically boasting that Bujak was his man in the underground operating against the government that had accredited him, B. Guetta -- let him speak frankly -- operated not just as a journalist but also as a liaison officer. And he fulfilled his mission. His paper published, and the "baboons" immediately beamed to Poland, the instruction set out by the French correspondent and authorized by Bujak. These boiled down to saying that in the present situation people should not prepare for a general strike because -- an interesting admission -- "a strong tendency toward compromise has emerged" among those who had gravitated toward Solidarity. Instead of this, orders were issued for a switch to "positional warfare," which should lead in turn to "resistance so general that it will take the form of the organization of a social life independent of the authorities." What specifically? "Rest assured," Bujak told the Paris emissary, "we will carry out impressive acts of sabotage in the colonized plants (that is what Bujak and Guetta call the Polish enterprises working in cooperation with the other socialist countries -- V.Kh.)."

It is becoming clear today that actions against Poland are one point in the policy of fueling tension everywhere that has been elaborated in Washington and NATO. The essence of this policy lies in simultaneously creating several hotbeds of potential conflict affecting the socialist community's security. In this criminal game Poland is "the ace of trumps."

The "players," getting carried away, have trampled on all the moral principles regulating international relations. They have "forgotten" that the countries that signed the Helsinki Final Act promised to refrain from interference in the affairs of others. Has it never occurred to them that this card too will be beaten? That Poland's future belongs to the Poles, not to the "baboons" and their trainers?

DRUZENKO VIEWS DEVELOPMENTS IN POLISH SITUATION

PM241237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Letter From Warsaw": "Continuing the Difficult Path"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Last week it was 5 months since the memorable December day when the imposition of the radical martial law orders cut short the actions of adventurists who were counting on the success of the counterrevolutionary plot in Poland. The 5 months that have elapsed since the blow, which stunned the counterrevolution, have confirmed how necessary and justified that step was. It created the conditions for saving society from civil war, the state from counterrevolutionary degeneration and the economy from disaster.

I am leafing through my notebooks concerning the last few months. Trips to various voivodships, talks with various people -- a miner just back from the face, a kindergarten teacher, the chief engineer at a plant, a television repair man, a Sejm deputy, a peasant from the countryside near Warsaw.... Their opinions concerning their urgent concerns are similar in some respects, different in others, but in one respect they are unanimous -- it is a good thing that there is order now, that work is valued again, that the strike madness has been stopped, that chaos and anarchy have been nipped in the bud, and that the speculators, adventurists and embezzlers are getting what they deserve.

The moral base for a slow, but nonetheless consistent stabilization has begun to form in society and winter is now in the past and has been lived through more or less normally. That same winter could have led to tragic consequences as a result of the actions of Solidarity extremists. Their sinister designs were not implemented. There was heat and light in apartments, bread and milk for the children, transport was running punctually and so forth. The individual inconveniences caused by the state of martial law faded into insignificance in the face of these benefits, which the military and civil administration concerned themselves with. The increase in retail prices, which became inevitable, was also greeted with understanding.

Of course, it is still too soon to speak of economic stabilization. Enterprises are meeting with a mass of difficulties, caused primarily by the economic sanctions imposed against Poland by the U.S. administration and certain other Western countries. Nonetheless, the trends -- and in period of crisis it is particularly important to analyze the trends -- are uniform. In March, for the first time in a long time, the increase in the volume of output was higher than the increase in wages (and without this -- normal -- relationship between these indicators, it is difficult to count on overcoming inflationary processes).

The results of the activity of many important sectors of industry are improving from one month to the next. As the Ministry of Mining and the Power Industry has reported, in January-April the miners extracted 63.3 million tons of coal -- 8.1 million tons more than in the same period last year. The level of extraction achieved supplies both domestic requirement and, to a considerable extend, export requirements, particularly for the socialist countries. Electricity generation is increasing and indicators are improving in such spheres as sulfur extraction, copper, zinc and aluminum smelting and production of pipes. Matters are more complex in light industry and the chemical industry, but here too the prospects, taking account of assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, are assessed as hopeful. The domestic market is reviving, although the rationing system remains in force. Whereas last year there were goods worth Z71 for every Z100 of the population's income, this indicator has recently risen to Z83-Z85.

Positive shifts have also emerged in sociopolitical life. The activity of central and local organs of the PZPR and the allied parties has been stepped up. The first 4 months of this year were a period of active work by the Sejm. There has been increasingly widespread work by the civilian committees for national salvation created in voivodships, cities and communes on initiative from below -- these committees unite communists and nonparty people, members of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, war and labor veterans, representatives of youth organizations, atheists and believers.

In a word, despite all the difficulties and complex problems that exist (associated, for instance, with the future of the trade union movement), life in the country has clearly begun to return to normal.

After losing the "winter campaign" and putting forward the boastful slogan "the winter is yours, the spring is ours," the producers of the counterrevolution have decided to go for broke. Street disorders were organized on 3 May in Warsaw and a number of other cities on the basis of a single scenario. As C. Kiszczak, Polish minister of internal affairs, noted in the Sejm, these disorders were perpetrated immediately after the clock came out of the churches. Polish television showed pictures giving a memorable impression of the street disorders provoked by socialism's enemies. Faces distorted by malice, stones flying toward militiamen (more than 50 were wounded), red flags set on fire, broken windows, overturned vehicles... You can understand the shock and indignation that the greater part of the population felt at what had happened. People were asking: Who does this benefit? Surely the times of anarchy and violence cannot return?

Such thoughts permeated the remarks of ordinary people on the 3 May events cited by the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU. I will cite some of them.

Jadwiga Krawczyk, a worker at Warsaw's Kasprzak radio plant:

"I am not about to dramatize the situation, but as the mother of a 16-year-old son I was literally shaken by the street disorders. On the one hand the Sejm is calling for national concord and on the other groups of young people, provoked by someone or other, are indulging in hooligan tricks. If anyone tries to convince me that this is being done for the sake of our interest, I will tell them come off it!"

Jozef Longwa, a worker at the Polmo factory in Kielce:

"Who needed the disorders in Warsaw and other cities? Certainly not the workers, and definitely not the young workers or students. No sensible person will believe that in our situation anything can be achieved through antistate street demonstrations. You can discuss urgent matters, you can argue, even quarrel, but you can't yield to enemy provocation."

...As is known, the counterrevolution's attempt to test the martial law regime's firmness did not pay off. The instigators of the disorders and the provocateurs are answering to the law. In some cities, including Warsaw, the curfew has been reimposed and other measures to strengthen the preservation of order have been adopted.

"The same forces sent from abroad," TRYBUNA LUDU writes, "that in the recent past were preparing and implementing scenarios for dismantling the socialist state, for economic collapse and even for fratricidal war are again making their presence felt...this proves that they have not renounced their designs and that they would like to continue to implement their 'scenario' with one difference, namely, that by all appearances, they can count less and less on the working class' support and are therefore trying to hide behind schoolchildren and students."

That last observation is highly characteristic. What happened on 3 May in the streets of the capital and certain voivodship centers showed with revealing clarity some serious omissions in the education of the younger generation. I remember how an elderly man, looking at the frenzied adolescents who were chanting -- as if addressing the militamen -- the terrible word "Gestapo!", kept saying, partly to the passers-by and partly to himself: "What is all this! What have they taught them? How have they raised them?"

Naturally, it is only a question of some young people. But that does not make the problem any less acute or pressing. The Polish press is increasingly frequently raising such questions as the role and responsibility of teachers in raising adolescents, the influence of parents on shaping their life stance and the need for ideological and political activation of youth organizations. Work with young people has been placed on the agenda for the next PZPR Central Committee plenum.

The complex situation requires a further increase in the vigilance and cohesion of all Polish communists, working people and patriots watching over Poland's socialist gains.

A miner for Walbrzych, Janusz Wytkowski, noted aptly in the pages of TRYBUNA LUDU:

"We are dealing with people who have learned no lessons from the experience of the last 18 months. It is a question of bitter enemies of our state who do not like the stabilization of the situation. We must oppose such people with the utmost determination."

...On the wall of a Warsaw apartment block someone has stealthily, hurriedly written: "Solidarity -- to be continued." No -- today, after 5 months of martial law, after the failure of the 3-4 May provocations and the attempts to organize a so-called "15-minute general strike" on 13 May, it may be said confidently: The overwhelming majority of Poles do not want a continuation of the pre-December adventurist course of the Solidarity extremists but the final normalization of the situation, so that they can work, rest and raise children in peace and live in a sovereign, independent socialist state with international prestige.

POLISH EMBASSY MEETING ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

PM210849 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting at Polish Embassy"]

[Text] Division General I. Szczesnowicz, military, naval and air attache at the Polish Embassy in the Soviet Union, held a friendly meeting on 14 May. It was devoted to the 37th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 39th anniversary of the founding of the T. Kusciuszko 1st Polish Infantry Division. The meeting was attended by generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and Great Patriotic War veterans who participated in Poland's liberation from the Hitlerite invaders.

CONCLUSION OF CROATIAN PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

PM210855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 82 p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In Fraternal Parties": "Results Summed up"]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May -- As TANJUG reports, the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia has been held in Zagreb. It summed up the results of the republic's sociopolitical and economic development and outlined immediate tasks.

The delegates emphasized that during the period under review Croatia achieved significant results in material and social development. The number of members of the republic party organization increased.

However, it was pointed out at the congress that the situation in the economy has been exacerbated in recent years as a consequence of high inflation, foreign debt and excessive spending of funds of capital construction, which exceeded the country's material potential. The problem of finding jobs for people remains acute. Certain 11th LCY Congress decisions aimed at enhancing the role of the working class in self-management organs are not being fulfilled. There is a lack of united action in a number of party organizations and unprincipled polemics are frequently carried on.

Hostile elements are trying to take advantage of the difficulties that exist, as well as of the passiveness of individual communists, delegates pointed out. Coming out from liberalist and leftist positions, they seek to impose their "models" of the structure of Yugoslav society and to call revolutionary gains into question. Such actions do not meet with timely and well-reasoned criticism.

The congress delegates emphasized the need to enhance the vanguard role of the League of Communists and its responsibility for resolving the tasks facing Yugoslav society. The socioeconomic problems that have arisen, they declared, must be resolved on the basis of higher labor productivity, rational management and an improved planning system. The recently approved document "principles of a long-term economic stabilization program" is aimed at realizing these aims.

RADIO COMMENTARY VIEWS SUDANESE NATIONAL DAY

LD242024 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Sudan celebrates its national day, the anniversary of the May 1969 revolution, which crowned the long fierce struggle of the Sudanese people for national liberation. Here is what our radio commentator Sergey (Arichev) writes on this occasion:

Since 25 May 1969 Sudan has passed along a complicated long road and has great achievements, particularly in the early years after the revolution. In the field of domestic policy, the leadership of the nascent republic set itself the task of building socialism -- taking conditions in Sudan into consideration at the same time -- and of realizing economic independence, while exerting all possible efforts to consolidate the public sector and to cooperative sector.

At that time the Sudanese leadership cooperated closely with the national democratic forces in the country. Then it began to implement a number of socioeconomic changes on the basis of a revolutionary, democratic, antiimperialist program: The property of tribal and feudal chiefs was confiscated, a number of foreign companies were nationalized and measures were taken to democratize government machinery.

Progressive changes were also made in the field of foreign policy: Sudan began to pursue an active anti-imperialist line in cooperation with other liberated countries. Sudan categorically denounced Israel's aggressive designs against the Arab countries and called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied territories and for upholding the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

At the same time relations widened and expanded and so did cooperation on an equal basis between Sudan and the socialist bloc member-countries. During that particularly intricate period of the formation of the nascent state the USSR provided it with great help and was one of the first countries to recognize the new regime in Sudan. In the years that followed the proclamation of Sudan's independence, the USSR affirmed by deeds, not only words, its readiness to develop relations with the Democratic Republic of Sudan on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, respect of sovereignty and independence and noninterference in internal affairs. With Soviet economic and technical aid the vegetable and fruit canning plants at (Kir'in) and Waw, the onion-drying plant at Kessala and the grain silos at Port Sudan and Ghadaref were constructed. This is in addition to the dried-milk plant at Babanouf.

During these years hundreds of young Sudanese men attended higher education in the USSR or received training there.

But the progressive changes that were taking place in Sudan met with violent resistance from the forces of imperialism and reaction. Foreign pressures were brought to bear on Sudan by the imperialist countries, headed by the United States, and the Arab reactionary forces. It is no secret that the United States sees in this country a bridgehead for its aggressive Rapid Deployment Forces. It must be stated in this context that Sudan has been pursuing a pro-United States policy in the area and has supported the unilateral Camp David deal, thereby proving its deviation [words indistinct].

As far as the USSR is concerned, it adheres to its principled policy of supporting the liberated peoples. It has called and continues to call for the devleopment of relations between the USSR and Sudan on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The Soviet people have nothing but sincere respect for the Sudanese people. They know well that the Sudanese people love freedom. They are also aware of the Sudanese people's tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the sake of national and social liberation.

JORDANIAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST ISSUES

LD242058 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 24 May 82

[Interview of Bahjat at-Talhuni, president of the Jordanian Senate, by APN special correspondent Aleksandr Krasnov, in Amman, Jordan; date not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] [Words indistinct] Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Soviet Communist Party and head of state, submitted proposals for solving the Middle East problem. He proposed holding an expanded conference to discuss and solve this issue. What is your opinion of these proposals in view of the current situation in the Middle East?

[Answer] The Baghdad summit conference laid down firm resolutions that are regarded as a firm constitution as far as the Middle East issue is concerned. These resolutions have two basic principles: Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including primarily Jerusalem, and the granting of full rights to the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to return and to establish a state on their national soil. The opinion and initiative declared by President Brezhnev are compatible with these principles in spirit and letter. We have also received the resolution that was distributed to all parliaments of the world, including the Jordanian parliament, from the Supreme Soviet. We have formulated our views on a comprehensive and just peace, on the decrease of arms; our attitude is compatible with that message. We in Jordan and in the Arab countries fully appreciate the Soviet attitude supporting various issues, particularly the question of Palestine and the Middle East crisis and their (?comprehensive) and just solution. As I have stated, President Brezhnev's initiative is compatible with Arab demands and with the resolutions of the summit conferences and the resolutions of the UN and the security council.

[Question] Thank you. I have a second question. Some circles in the West give a false impression about the so-called Soviet [word indistinct]. What is your view of such false reports as far as the situation in the Middle East is concerned and the real (?source) of danger to the Middle East and the Arab peoples?

[Answer] These allegations are not believed by the Arabs at all. Recently, I returned from the Arab Parliamentary Union meeting in Kuwait which discussed the issues relating to security in the Arabian Gulf and in other areas. We found that the so-called Soviet danger threatening the Arab countries, or the Soviet danger threatening the region and the oil-fields, is a figment of the Western imagination and is unfounded, according to the debate that took place at the Arab Parliamentary Union conference in Kuwait. We believe that with regard to the recent annexation of the Golan Heights and the attitudes expressed by the Soviet Union, the Eastern bloc, the nonaligned countries, the African states and the Islamic states, as well as the Arab states, toward the Israeli aggression, which is being supported by the United States, we found a sufficient reply: The source of the aggression is Israel and all those who support Israel, its aggression and its expansionist program that calls for occupation from the Nile to the Euphrates. Therefore, whatever is being said about the so-called Soviet danger is a kind of cold war in which the Arab states do not believe.

[Question] The Israeli expansionist policies: What are, in your view, the Arab targets of such a dangerous (?policy)? What is the most important thing the Arabs should do [words indistinct] the Israeli (?regime).

[Answer] I believe the first step should be Arab solidarity, standing as one against the Zionist challenge and aggression. Arab unity and Arab attitude comes before anything else and after that comes readiness to resist any expansion or aggression. As we see it, the Israeli practices are supported by specific circles that are known to all -- this is the case whether with regard to the annexation of Jerusalem or the annexation of the Golan.

I believe the attitude of the United States and its use of the veto recently has proved that the United States supports Israel as far as the latter's aggression -- the annexation of the Golan Heights. I also believe that its aggression on southern Lebanon -- in the coastal areas of Lebanon or in the hinterland -- cannot be halted except by Arab solidarity and the abandonment of marginal Arab differences and to stand before one enemy, Israel, as one fully committed.

GEYVANDOV ON BACKGROUND TO LEBANESE CRISIS

PM181143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[K. Geyvandov article: "In Israel's Sights"]

[Text] "I think that the recent aggression (by Israel) against southern Lebanon is just the beginning of some broader action." This is the opinion of Austrian Federal Chancellor B. Kreisky, an authoritative specialist on questions of Near East politics, who was asked recently by America's NEWSWEEK to comment on the barbarous Israeli air raid on peaceful Lebanese cities and villages.

Reports issuing from the Lebanese-Israeli border region and the South Lebanese enclave controlled by Haddad's separatists confirm that events are taking precisely such a turn. Large Israeli army forces, heavy arms and military hardware are continuing to be concentrated there. Israeli Air Force planes are making reconnaissance flights over the territory of southern Lebanon almost round the clock.

What are the Israeli aggressors seeking this time, acting, of course, with the blessing and the full support of their "strategic ally" -- the U.S. administration? So as to picture more clearly the aims and tasks which they set themselves, I believe it would not be out of place to recall who created the Lebanese crisis, which has now afflicted this long-suffering country for 7 years, and how and why they created it. It was precisely in 1975 that my job as a correspondent took me to Lebanon on a long posting, and those events unfolded before my eyes from the very beginning.

It was back in February-March 1975 that clashes began in Lebanon between armed detachments of opposing political forces. In April the rightwing Christian al-Kata'ib party began terrorist actions against the Palestinian resistance movement, whose chief organizations and formations had by then moved to Lebanon after the tragic events in Jordan in 1970. And civil war was unleashed in Lebanon in the very first days of September.

"The civil war in Lebanon, unleashed by rightwing Christian parties at the instigation of American imperialism and Zionism," Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, said during a meeting at the time, "is an attempt to weaken the pan-Arab front of struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression, to crush the Palestinian resistance movement and to bleed the Lebanese national patriotic forces white. But the ultimate aim being pursued by the United States and Israel is to substitute separate deals for a comprehensive settlement of the Near East crisis."

This is how the Lebanese crisis, which may with good reason be considered an offshoot of the Near East crisis, was created (precisely -- created). Although there were many other contributory factors, the following was the chief cause. It is universally recognized that the Palestinian problem is the key issue in a Near East settlement. Its resolution presupposes an Israeli troop withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create their own state. Contrary to this, however, Israel set itself the aim, with U.S. assistance, of removing the Palestinian problem altogether from the agenda and annexing lands belonging to Palestinians, and the springs of the Lebanese crisis are brought into play, where necessary, to achieve this aim.

It is known that the civil war in Lebanon formally ended at the end of 1976. But the Lebanese crisis was not resolved. American imperialism and Zionism failed to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement or to bleed the Lebanese national patriotic forces white. On the contrary, the latter matured and strengthened. However, Lebanon was split. In regions where the rightists gathered, active military preparations continued with Tel Aviv's assistance.

Meanwhile 1977 passed with its ill-starred "initiative" by the late Egyptian President as-Sadat, who went to Israel, as Arabs themselves say, to betray their national interests. One of the biggest anti-Arab conspiracies was being prepared at Camp David. It was then that Tel Aviv decided that it was not enough to operate through its agents in Lebanon. In March 1978 large forces of the Israeli aggressors resorted to military intervention by occupying almost the entire south of the country. A few months later they were forced, it is true, to withdraw their troops under pressure from the world community.

But, acting according to the principle of "leaving a calling card behind them," the Israeli military passed over part of the border zone to the control of its puppet -- the separatist Haddad -- turning it into an armored bridgehead for continuous acts of aggression against the Lebanese people and the Palestinian resistance movement. These acts accompany every act of international brigandage perpetrated by Tel Aviv. This was the case when the Israeli Knesset adopted laws on the annexation of East Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights. The same thing is happening now that Israel's rulers, by all accounts, are preparing to perpetuate the occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip as compensation for returning the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt.

Speaking about Tel Aviv's designs, the Lebanese weekly AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI points out that one variant of the Israeli Army General Staff plan provides for a strike to be made in southern Lebanon and completed in the coastal region of the western [as published] approaches to Beirut. At the same time, it writes, raids may be made on Syrian economic targets, particularly oil targets. "The purpose of such an attack," the weekly concludes, "is to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement's military forces, exacerbate the internal situation in Syria and impose peace treaties with Israel on Arab states, primarily Lebanon." Versions of Camp David, of course.

At the same time a "fifth column" is being brought into play inside Lebanon. Attempts are being made to recruit certain circles of the Muslim bourgeoisie to the essentially overt pro-Israeli band of agents that has been actively struggling for many years against the Palestinian presence in the country. Forces uninterested in stabilizing the situation in Lebanon are provoking new intercommunal clashes and armed conflicts that sometimes even take on an anticommunist hue.

It is precisely against the background of all this that one should evidently view the statement by Senator Tower, chairman of the U.S. Congress' Senate Armed Services Committee, to the effect that a settlement to the Lebanese crisis will not be achieved in less than 10 years. He made the statement during Lebanese Defense Minister Skaf's recent trip to Washington.

As the facts show, the peoples of the Near East are clearly aware that the colonizing plans of Tel Aviv and Washington will not bring them just and lasting peace. They reject them, demanding a settlement that will ensure the return to the Arabs of the Arab territories seized by Israel, give the Palestinians an opportunity to realize their inalienable right to create their own state and enable all the countries of the region to live in security.

Precisely this accounts for the fact that these days people everywhere are turning increasingly frequently to the proposal advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress to convene an international conference with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO. The peoples of the Near East see its speediest implementation as a realistic and constructive path that will lead to a just Near East settlement.

EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION WEEKLY RESUMES PUBLICATION

PM241515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Newspaper Republishes"]

[Text] Cairo, 19 May -- After a break of over 3 and 1/2 years, the weekly newspaper AL-AHALI, the press organ of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG], reappeared today on the Egyptian capital's newstands. The resumption of its publication is viewed here as an important event in domestic political life and a major success for the leftwing opposition. In a congratulatory message sent to the NPUG leadership on this occasion, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed confidence that the newspaper will be an extra weapon for the Arab world's liberation and progressive forces who are struggling against Zionism and imperialism.

The reborn AL-AHALI is the direct successor of the previous publication, stated Husayn 'Abd ar-Raziq, the newspaper's chief editor and member of the NPUG Central Committee General Secretariat, in conversation with your TASS correspondent. As before, the newspaper will convey the truth to the people and will firmly advocate and propagandize our party's political line. We reject the Camp David agreements, oppose the "open door" policy that has worsened the national economic crisis and demand the real democratization of social and political life.

TASS, TUNISIA'S TAP SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD181900 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 May, TASS -- A treaty on cooperation between the news agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) and the Tunisian news agency -- TUNIS AFRIQUE PRESS (TAP) was signed in Moscow today. Fitting it to the framework of the existing intergovernmental agreements on cooperation between the USSR and Tunisia in the sphere of culture, the treaty envisages establishment of a direct bilateral communication line and expansion of the information exchange between TASS and TAP and also determines forms of professional cooperation between the two news agencies.

The treaty was signed by the TASS Director-General Sergey Losev and TAP president -- General Director (Beshir Tual).

Ambassador of Tunisia in the USSR Mohamed Habib Gherab, who attended the treaty-signing ceremony, highly spoke of its significance. He described the treaty as an important contribution to consolidation of inter-state relations between Tunisia and the Soviet Union.

TEHRAN CITED ON RECAPTURE OF KHORRAMSHAHR

LD241646 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Tehran, 24 May, TASS -- As was reported by Radio Tehran, the town of Korramshahr was liberated today as result of a massive offensive which was undertaken by Iranian troops. Commander of the Iraqi forces in Khorramshahr Colonel A. Zaydan was killed in the fighting for the city. The Iraqi grouping of troops, which defended the city, fully capitulated, radio Tehran stated.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE MARKS AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

LD241046 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 May, TASS -- Follows the full text of the message of congratulations sent by Leonid Brezhnev to the states and peoples of Africa on the occasion of Africa Liberation Day:

"On Africa Liberation Day I convey to the governments and peoples of African states heartfelt congratulations on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Government of the Soviet Union, the entire multi-national family of Soviet peoples and on my own behalf.

"Liberation Day is a big holiday in Africa's life.

"Together with the African countries and peoples, this remarkable day is extensively marked by all those who treasure the ideals of freedom, independence and peace. The heroic efforts and sacrifices of Africans in the struggle to liquidate colonial domination, for the right to shape their own destiny were not in vain. Their thoughts and aspirations find their embodiment in the development of independent and peaceloving Africa. Sounding ever more authoritatively in the international arena is the voice of the countries of the African Continent. Together with other peaceloving states, they are making a substantial contribution to the struggle for the improvement of the international situation, for ending the arms race and for averting the threat of nuclear war.

"Clouds of military danger are gathering now over the horizons of our planet. In no continent, including the African one, can the peoples feel themselves secure. It is no secret that an attempt is being made to cover the countries of Africa with a network of military bases, that the Rapid Deployment Force is targeted against them, that the entire arsenal of means of blackmail, pressure and provocations is being used against them. Under various pretexts attempts are increasing to drive a wedge between the African countries. The Organisation of African Unity itself has turned out to be a target -- this mechanism of joint anti-imperialist and anti-colonial action by countries of the continent which has justified itself.

"The imperialists are openly using the South African regime to commit through it armed actions and acts of subversion against sovereign states in the south of Africa. They are flouting the United Nations decisions on the granting of independence to Namibia and making attempts to retain this country for a lengthy period of time as a preserve of racism and oppression fenced off by barbed wire.

"The true friends of Africa are convinced that its peoples have the strength to resolutely repulse those who are trying to push them off the road of independence and economic and social progress, to weaken the active role of the African Continent in the Non-Aligned Movement, in the United Nations organisation and in world politics as a whole.

"The Soviet Union holds that the African countries and peoples have the right to determine independently the roads of their development without any whatsoever outside interference, that the freedom of their choice should be respected by all. We are coming out in a united front with the fighters against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. We have given and will give the necessary support to the just struggle of the people of Namibia headed by SWAPO, this true representative of the Namibian people. We are also on the side of the African states in their striving to freely use their natural wealth at their own discretion, to achieve economic independence and genuine equality in international economic relations. This is our principled line.

"The Soviet Union undeviatingly follows the Leninist course of peace and friendship among peoples.

"Loyalty to this course found its vivid expression in the peace programme for the 1980's adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, in the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives directed at averting the threat of nuclear war, at strengthening peace and bringing back the course of world events to the stable track of detente and international cooperation. The triumph of peaceful creativity and social development, the assertion of man's inalienable right to the greatest treasure -- life -- is possible only in such conditions.

"We welcome the steps favouring peace and cooperation between peoples that are taken by African countries within the framework of the Organisation of African Unity, in the United Nations organisation and in other international forums.

"In order to remove the military danger today, we hold the broadest possible and vigorous unification of the efforts of all peaceloving states, big and small, has never been more important. The active participation of peaceloving Africa in the forthcoming second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, its support for truly constructive proposals in defence of peace will be of much importance in this connection.

"I ardently wish the states and peoples of Africa further successes in the cause of liberating the continent from the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and also new accomplishments in national development, in the struggle for universal peace and international security."

CPSU, CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY SIGN AGREEMENT

LD220024 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] A plan for cooperation between the Soviet Communist Party and the Congolese Labor Party in 1982-83 has been signed in Brazzaville. Speaking at the signing ceremony, the Congolese Labour Party's permanent secretary for external relations, Charles Madzous, qualfied the plan as a significant event in the event in the development of ties between the two parties. The parties, guided by Marxist-Leninist ideals, have already signed a number of documents on interparty relations. They annually make exchanges in delegations, which enables them to share experience in their political, social, economic and cultural work. They periodically hold seminars involving Soviet and Congolese scientists and party workers for discussing comprehensively the questions of Marxist-Leninist theory in the light of contemporary developments and their role in the strategy and tactics of popular struggle for socialism.

The establishment of the higher party school in Brazzaville with Soviet aid served as a milestone in the development of interparty relations between the two countries. The Soviet people, said the message sent by the Soviet leader on the occasion of Congo's national holiday, the 18th anniversary of the revolution of 3 glorious days, highly assessed the good relations of solidarity and close cooperation existing between the Soviet Union and the Congo, between the Soviet Communist Party and the Congolese Labor Party. These relations are based on the principles of equality and mutual respect. They meet the vital interests of the two countries.

POSITIONS AT UN ON NOV. SEYCHELLES ATTACK CITED

LD221330 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] New York, 22 May, TASS -- Plots hatched and staged by imperialist circles against young independent states with the help of mercenaries pose a serious threat to their security and independent development. This is the main idea of the speeches made by the delegates taking part in the continuing discussion by the U.N. Security Council of a report on the armed aggression against the Republic of Seychelles in November 1981. The report was prepared by the special commission of the council.

The duty of the international community was to expose and condemn those who inspired this terrorist act, said Algeria's representative A. Abada. It was not for the first time that Pretoria racists used hired assassins to gain their criminal ends in an attempt to destabilise progressive regimes in African countries. In the light of such alarming facts it was increasingly essential to draft and adopt an international convention which would outlaw the recruiting, use, financing and training of mercenaries, the Algerian representative said. The same thought was voiced by the delegates of Maldives, Togo and a number of other states.

Addressing the council, Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, said that an act of aggression had been committed against Seychelles. It had become one more concrete example of the practical implementation of the policy of international terrorism pursued by imperialist circles against young independent states which had embarked on the road of independent development. All the facts at the disposal of the council demonstrated that South African authorities had not only known about the planned aggression but had been its initiators and organizers. That came as another manifestation of the facist regime's course toward suppressing the striving of African peoples for freedom, independence, equality and social progress. The Soviet delegation believed the Security Council should at long last take the most drastic measures with respect to the Pretoria regime.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA INTERVIEWED ON NAMIBIA ISSUE

LD241100 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 24 May 82

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Semyonov]

[Text] Luanda, 24 May, TASS -- The patriots of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) are dealing increasingly hard blows on the eve of Africa day at South African troops, which are illegally occupying the territory of Namibia, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said in a TASS interview. He said that a tense situation had come to exist in Namibia, with the blood of innocent people being spilled in southern Africa through the fault of South Africa and its Western patrons.

SWAPO, Sam Nujoma said, had always favoured and would continue to favour in the future a peaceful settlement in Namibia, but all its proposals towards that end had encountered the opposition opposition of Pretoria, backed by Western countries. International imperialism led by the U.S. administration had openly ignored the United Nations decisions and was trying to frustrate the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 concerning Namibia. With that aim in mind, the "Contact Group" had advanced proposals, which it had known in advance would not be acceptable to the Namibian people.

SWAPO rejected the West's neo-colonialist proposals and demanded compliance with the United Nations decisions and the holding of elections based on the proportional system. SWAPO proposed the convocation of an international conference on Namibia of the Geneva conference type, Sam Nujoma said.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

PM240855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Message Conveyed"]

[Text] San Jose, 11 May -- Costa Rica's new president, Luis Alberto Monge, who took office on May 8, has received an official Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Terebilov, USSR minister of justice. The delegation took part in the ceremony in which L.A. Monge assumed the presidency.

The delegation head handed over a personal message from L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, congratulating L.A. Monge on taking office and wishing him success in his work.

U.S.'ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN' IN PANAMA SCORED

PY232319 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] The Yankee State Department and the CIA are carrying out an anticommunist campaign in Panama. The Yanks are distributing throughout the country a 48-page anticommunist pamphlet full of slander against the progressive forces.

Two representatives of the so-called National Independent Union of Democratic Action of Panama protested to a U.S. Congress subcommittee that thousands of youngsters are being subjected to communist indoctrination in the country. The accusation of this unknown organization was reported by the Yankee and the local proimperialist press. Within the framework of this campaign in downtown streets unidentified individuals distributed hand-held banners and emblems with provocative inscriptions.

This new anticommunist outbreak in Panama, paid for and orchestrated by the Yanks, is not an accidental event. For almost a decade and a half, since the coming to power of the military patriots headed by Gen Omar Torrijos, Washington has been carrying out undermining activities and psychological war against the Panamanians. The U.S. secret services have repeatedly organized conspiracies against the patriotic national government and created disorders in the Canal Zone and its nearby areas. Several attacks were carried out against the leader of the nationa, Torrijos. Last year the general died under mysterious circumstances in an air crash.

Many Panamanians, including the victim's brother Moises Torrijos, openly blamed the Yankee CIA for the accident. The anti-Panamanian conspiracy pursues only one objective: to overthrow the government and install another government guaranteeing Washington's retention of the canal and the military bases.

According to the plans of the White House, a chief of state (dossier) [as heard] must amend a series of clauses of the treaty, which was so difficult for Torrijos to achieve, in order to favor the Yanks. At the present time, the United States has hopes in the forthcoming elections. After the death of the undeniable leader of the nation, Omar Torrijos, Washington has hopes in the representatives of the old oligarchy and in anticommunism in its efforts to achieve the desired changes.

Where can changes of this nature lead? According to U.S. plans it does not (?follow) [words indistinct] the example of Chile. In Chile, after President Salvador Allende was overthrown a reactionary group carried out a blood bath of the democrats: More than 30,000 persons were eliminated in several years of terror and about 2,500 citizens have been kidnapped by the secret services and disappeared without leaving any traces. The Chilean junta has liquidated not only the social progressive gains of the workers but also the most basic human and civic rights. Until now, the Pinochet political police and his Yankee advisors continue to carry out repression against union, political and religious leaders who advocate democracy. Therefore, Chile has been affected in its economic and social development for many years.

These and other new lessons in Latin American history about where anticommunist campaigns of the oligarchy and the Yanks can lead have not passed unnoticed by the Panamanians. With regard to the U.S. maneuvers, the local newspaper EL MATUTINO said: All of this is known to us. It is the usual tactic of the U.S. State Department and the CIA to keep watch over the national liberation movement through the use of mendacity and fear, for which an ideological and propaganda apparatus have been set up. The newspaper emphasized that this campaign is doomed to fail because the Panamanians are already aware of the methods and ways used by the Yanks to achieve their contemptible objectives.

PETROV VIEWS CUBA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD241054 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 24 May 82

[By TASS correspondent Gennadiy Petrov]

[Text] Havana, 24 May, TASS -- Inhabitants of 36 developing countries have good words to say about Cuban specialists. Cuba actively cooperates with these countries, sending highly qualified personnel to help with their projects. The Cuban specialists arriving in newly-free states are distinguished by dedication to work and devotion to their trades, and generously share their knowledge and experience with colleagues in emergent states.

Relations between Cuba, revolutionary Nicaragua and Grenada are of a brotherly nature free from any selfish motives. Cuba established stable economic, scientific and technological links with a total of 13 Middle Eastern, African and Asian countries, including such states as Ethiopia, Mozambique, Libya, Madagascar, India and Afghanistan, in the past five years.

In accordance with corresponding intergovernmental agreements, it sends its doctors, teachers, building workers, sugar industry engineers, and agronomists to many countries. Cuba also supplies these countries with small fishing vessels, buses, equipment for building structures factories, computers, test instruments, and high-quality seeds of a number of crops. Hundreds of foreign school pupils and college students annually come to study in Cuba.

That Cuban specialists are more and more often invited to take part in realizing programs sponsored by international organisations is one sign of the growing prestige of Cuban specialists, many of whom were trained at higher educational establishments in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

There are good prospects before Cuba for further expanding its cooperation with developing countries. As the magazine COLABORACION pointed out, more and more requests for the dispatch of Cuban specialists are coming to Cuba these days from foreign countries.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ON FOOD PROGRAM

Proceedings Election

LD241652 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 24 May 82

["Information Report on the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 May, TASS -- On May 24, 1982 a regular plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU was held. The plenary meeting heard the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Comrade Leonid Brezhnev "On the USSR's Food Program for the Period Ending in 1990 and on Measures To Implement It."

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1625 GMT on 24 May carries a report on the 24 May plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee, which is identical, except for the following addition at this point:

[Speakers in the debate on the report were: Comrades Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Romanov, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; Motornyy, chairman of the Kirov kolkhoz, Khersonskaya Oblast; Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Kiselev, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; Khmara, first secretary of the Starominskiy Raykom, Krasnodarskiy Kray; Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; Bondarenko, first secretary of the Rostovskaya Obkom; Klimenko, first secretary of the Smolenskaya Obkom; Trunov, first secretary of the Belgorodskaya Obkom; Shakirov, first secretary of the Bashkirskaya Obkom; Kostin, team leader of miners at the Ziminka mine, Kemerovskaya Oblast; Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; Kulichenko, first secretary of the Volgogradskaya Obkom; Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Yezhevskiy, USSR minister of tractor and agricultural machine building.]

The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee unanimously adopted a decision on this question, which is published in the press.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee has considered organizational matters.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee has elected member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee has elected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade V.I. Dolgikh, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee has moved from alternate members to members of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades S.A. Shalayev, the AUCCTU chairman; Ye.I. Chazov, academician, director of the All-Union Cardiological Research Centre of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR; and V.S. Kostin, the leader of the team of mining workers of the mine "Ziminka", Kemerovo region.

After this, the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee completed its work.

Brezhnev Report

LD241732 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 24 May 82

["On the USSR's Food Programme for the Period Ending in 1990 and Measures for Its Implementation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 May, TASS -- Follows the full text of the report made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee's plenary meeting held here today:

"Esteemed comrades,

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee submits for consideration to the plenary meeting of the Central Committee the question of the food programme and measures for its implementation. The programme has been drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress.

The aim of the measures is to provide reliably the country's population with foodstuffs within the shortest possible period. This is not only a top priority economic, but also an urgent sociopolitical task. Satisfaction of the vital needs of the Soviet people, I stress this most emphatically, has been and remains a major programme demand of our party. That is why, comrades, the present plenum has special meaning, special significance.

The convocation of the CPSU Central Committee's plenum was preceded by great preparatory work carried out by the USSR Council of Ministers and its leadership, by a special working group of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, by the State Planning Committee and concerned ministries and departments. Scientists, heads of collective and state farms, specialists took part in this work. Proposals by the Central Committees of the communist parties and councils of ministers of the republics, regional party committees and regional executive committees, district party committees and district executive committees, materials in the press and letters by working people were taken into consideration.

A number of documents has been drawn up as a result. This is the draft food programme. There are also resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on some more specific issues. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1630 GMT on 24 May carries the announcer-read Brezhnev speech made to the CPSU Central Committee plenum on the food program. In the radio version, the preceding sentence is: There are also decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on some more specific issues.] Among them are resolutions on improving the management of agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex; on measures to perfect the economic mechanism and strengthen the economy of collective and state farms; on measures to enhance the material incentive of workers in agriculture to increase the output of produce and improve its quality; on additional measures to induce livestock workers to stay on their job at collective and state farms, and other agricultural enterprises; on measures to improve further housing, communal and other services [Moscow Domestic Service version: ...housing, communal and consumer services....] and socio-cultural conditions of life of the rural population; on the further consolidation of collective and state farms with leading cadres and specialists, enhancing their role and responsibility in developing agricultural production.

Since members of the Central Committee are familarised with the documents, I will touch only on some questions of principle.

I will start from the results of work carried out in agriculture. It will be justified if we take as a reference point the March (1965) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. At that time, as you remember, the party embarked on the course of increasing capital investment in agriculture, strengthening the material and technical basis and perfecting the planning and economic stimulation of agricultural production.

The plenum paid special attention to the consolidation of collective and state farms and enhancement of their independence, to the improvement of the life of the rural population. The directives of the March plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, developed by a number of subsequent plenums and the 24th-26th CPSU Congresses, formed the basis of the present-day agrarian policy of the party -- a scientific policy, a correct policy, from which we did not depart, nor will depart.

The years since the March plenum of the CPSU Central Committee saw a qualitative renovation of the material and technical basis of agriculture. Power availability per worker grew more than three-fold. The fund of irrigated and drained lands increased 1.7 times. Mineral fertiliser supplies trebled. Specialised livestock complexes and large poultry factory farms with industrial technology of production were put into operation. Highly efficient inter-farm and agro-industrial enterprises and amalgamations [Moscow Domestic Service: ...associations....] are developing. All this made it possible to nearly double labour productivity in collective and state farms.

Such new branches servicing agriculture were established as machine-building for livestock, for fodder production, rural construction, mixed feed and microbiological industry. Farming machine-building was further developed [Moscow Domestic Service: ...considerably developed.]. The fixed production assets in food industries increased 2.7 times over the past three five-year-plan periods.

Profound changes occurred over the same period in the conditions of the life and work of Soviet peasants. Many social questions were successfully resolved. The remuneration of workers in agriculture noticeably grew. The pension scheme and social insurance improved, payments and benefits from public funds increased. The professional and cultural level of collective and state farmers became higher. About two million specialists with higher or specialised secondary education currently work at agricultural enterprises. The entire image of the village changed in many parts of the country. The way of life of rural workers changed, becoming much more full-blooded [Moscow Domestic Service: ...much richer....], more interesting.

The measures adopted by the party, the selfless work by collective farmers, workers of state farms, specialists, workers in industry produce their results, and the results are quite impressive. The participants in the plenary meeting know well the efforts by the opponents of socialism to hush up or belittle the successes of Soviet agriculture. Facts, however, attest to the contrary. The gross agricultural output, despite all the vicissitudes of nature, and there were quite a few of them, increased from an average of 82.8 billion roubles a year in the 7th Five-Year-Plan period to 123.9 billion in the 10th Five-Year-Plan period, that is, by 50 percent. Let us mention for comparison that the corresponding indicator in the countries of the European Economic Community was 31 percent, and in the United States -- 29 percent, although natural conditions in our country are much less favourable, and our legacy in this area was far from enviable.

The following table gives a more concrete picture of the growth of Soviet agricultural output.

Output of Key Items of Agricultural Produce

(million tons average per year)

	1961-1965	1976-1980	growth in percent
Grain	130.3	205.0	157
Sugar beet	59.2	88.7	150
Vegetables	16.9	26.3	156
Fruits and grapes	6.5	15.2	234
Meat (slaughter weight)	9.3	14.8	159
Milk	64.7	92.7	143
Eggs (billion)	28.7	63.1	220

We have succeeded in making agricultural production grow systematically faster than the growth of the population which increased by 35 million against 1965. As a result, the average annual gross agricultural production increased by 28 percent per capita of the population during the period under review. The per capita consumption of meat and meat products increased over the 15 years by 41 percent, milk and diary products by 25 percent, eggs nearly two-fold, vegetables by 35 percent, vegetable oil by 24 percent, and sugar by 30 percent.

So, comrades, the party's agrarian policy, the big sums invested in agriculture, and efforts by millions of people ensured a substantial rise in food production. Nevertheless, we cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved, we cannot fail to see that the food problem is far from being removed from the order of the day. By the general level of calorific value the food ration of Soviet people corresponds to physiological norms, whereas the structure of food needs improvement. The demand for meat and diary products is not met, there is a shortage of vegetables and fruits. Disruptions in trade in foodstuffs take place in a number of regions.

What is the matter? The matter is that [Moscow Domestic Service: The matter is primarily that....] the demand for food products is so far ahead of the production of food, although it is increased with each year. This has been caused by the growth of the population's cash incomes, which, with the state retail prices of the basic foodstuffs being stable, results in greater consumption. This is also determined by the reduction in the number of people directly engaged in the agrarian sector of the economy, the growth of the urban population. This is also connected with the fact that the purchases of food products in the state trade network by the rural inhabitants themselves grow with every year. Finally, the insufficiently rapid growth of the efficiency of agriculture, first of all the entire agro-industrial complex, also makes itself felt here.

Taking all these factors into consideration, the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee deemed it necessary to work out a special food programme for the period ending in 1990. Preparation for the implementation [Moscow Domestic Service: The preparation and the implementation....] of this programme is a fundamentally new step in the system of our planning, in the management of the socialist economy. The programme embodies a purpose-oriented, all-round approach to the solution of the food problem.

The main specific feature of this approach is to link, combine the work of agriculture, as well as industries, transport and trade, servicing it, to subordiate their entire activity to the single ultimate objective -- production of high-quality food products and supplying them to the consumers.

This is the more urgent task, for certain disproportions have formed due to a number of reasons in the development of branches of the agro-industrial complex. Shortcomings have accumulated in the field of procurement and storage, transportation, processing and trade in agricultural produce. Therefore, in order to promote the solution of the food problem it is necessary to pay more attention to all links in the chain along which agricultural produce is supplied to the consumer.

And another important demand which the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee deemed necessary to include in the programme -- further increase of the efficiency of work both in agriculture and in related industries, resolute transition to predominantly intensive factors of growth. It is precisely this approach which the past CPSU congresses placed at the basis of the party's economic policy. This is the most effective and practically the sole possible way to resolve the food problem.

We are confidently advancing along this path. But there is much work yet to be done. For it is known that land, the chief natural wealth, is effectively used not in all farms. Collective and state farms undersupply much produce due to an insufficient level of all-round mechanisation of agricultural production, poor exploitation and low quality of many types of agricultural machinery.

There is a shortage of mineral fertilisers and herbicides. It is not everywhere that their reliable storing and effective utilisation are ensured. Purchasing prices do not correspond to the required production costs. All this has brought about the slowing down of the rates of growth of agricultural production.

Thus, comrades, it stems from the above-said that the present stage in the country's development advances new tasks, which are great, complicated and important, before agriculture, before the entire agro-industrial sector of our economy. Effective, large-scale measures are required, directed at eliminating the difficulties and disproportions, raising the efficiency of agricultural production and meeting the country's growing demands for foodstuffs. Such measures have been elaborated, and they are to be discussed at the current plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

Orienting the government to an all-round solution of the food problem, the CPSU Central Committee, as I have already mentioned, put forward the task of ensuring stable supplies of all types of food to the population, increasing noticeably the consumption of high-quality food products, and improving substantially the structure of food [Moscow Domestic Service: ...the structure of nutrition.]. The draft food programme, submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers, corresponds to this task. This constitutes a concrete concern for people, for the Soviet man.

The data on the planned dynamics of agricultural production are cited in the programme. Let me recall only some of the figures. Thus, it is planned to increase mean annual production of grain in the 12th Five-Year-Plan period to 250-255 million tons; meat -- to 20-20.5 millions tons; milk -- to 104-106 million tons; vegetables -- to 37-39 million tons; fruits and berries -- to 14-15 million tons.

Already in the 11th Five-Year-Plan period alongside meeting the demand of the population for bread and a wide assortment of bakery products, potatoes and sugar, it is planned to ensure the requirements in groats, confectionery, margarine, eggs and fish, as well as to improve the supply of meat, milk, vegetable oil, fruits and vegetables. In the 12th Five-Year-Plan period the main emphasis will be laid on raising the consumption of meat, vegetable oil and the main types of vegetables and fruits.

Consumption of Basic Food-Stuffs

(yearly per capita -- kilograms)

	1980	1990
Meat and meat products	58	70
Fish and fish products	17.6	19.0
Milk and dairy products	314	330-340
Eggs	239	260-266
Sugar	44.4	45.5
Vegetable oil	8.8	13.2
Vegetables and melons	97	126-135
Fruits and berries	38	66-70

At the same time it is presumed, of course, that the level of consumption cited in the programme will be the country's average. In specific regions it will take shape with account of national traditions, climatic conditions and other peculiarities.

To attain the objectives set, the programme provides for a interconnected, more balanced development of the entire agroindustrial complex. In the 12th Five-Year Plan it will receive approximately one-third of the entire volume of capital investment into the whole of the national economy.

The programme continues the party line at the further development of agriculture. And this is correct, for exactly agriculture constitutes the initial basis for a cardinal solution to the food problem.

It is planned to increase fixed production assets in agriculture by approximately 50 per cent; power capacities at state and collective farms -- by 60 per cent; and the supply of mineral fertilizers to the countryside -- by 70 per cent. In the current decade the production of tractors, combined harvesters and other machinery for the countryside will grow, and their qualititive characteristics will improve. The task has been set to increase the area of irrigated land to 23-25 million hectares by 1990.

But the said measures will produce the desired result only in case we learn to use notably better than we do now machines and fertilizers, everything which agriculture has and will have at its disposal. We have vast areas under crops. We have a huge cattle stock. But the yields and productivity are growing clearly insufficiently.

The desire to have the greatest possible area under crops is quite understandable, especially given our quite difficult climatic conditions.

But the main thing today, and even the more so tomorrow, is to raise yields. This brings selection and seed breeding into the fore. This pre-supposes efficient utilisation of all types of fertilizers. This demands the introduction of a scientifically substantiated, well-considered farming system, which takes into account in full measure the natural and economic conditions of each zone and region, each district, each farm.

The desire to have more livestock is also understandable, but in livestock breeding, as well, the main thing in present conditions is to increase milk yields per cow and the average weight of procured livestock. This places emphasis on perfecting the qualitative composition of the stock, improving breeding work and rearing highly-productive breeds. And, of course, on substantially increasing the production of fodders, improving their quality, and their rational utilisation.

In short, the key to the efficiency of agriculture is in intensifying production. And the food programme directs it exactly toward this road. Hence, responsible tasks facing our science, too. Soviet scientists have done quite a lot to ensure a rise in agriculture. But what could satisfy us yesterday is clearly insufficient tomorrow and even today. It is from this premise that science should proceed.

The course toward efficiency demands an accelerated development of the sectors related to agriculture. We ever more often come across a situation whereby not production, but storage and processing of produce, as well its conveyance to the consumer, becomes a bottleneck. Already now, for example, having a more developed food industry, we could produce more margarine, macaroni articles and confectionery, baby foods, concentrated and other foodstuffs. I have already had to speak about big losses connected with the fact that the capacities of the processing industries do not correspond to the volumes of procurement of livestock, poultry and milk. Or about the losses of potatoes, vegetables and fruits in storage and processing.

To rectify the situation the draft orients us toward a rise in the food and meat-and-dairy industries. The capacities of cold storage facilities and elevators are growing. The production of packaging is being developed. However, in the course of the implementation of the programme it will be necessary to make certain adjustments here. We all understand that our capabilities are far from limitless, especially in the middle of the five-year plan period. But by 1990 it is necessary to provide more storage facilities for potatoes and vegetables and to ensure a shorter period of sugar-beet processing. All this requires additional work.

A maximum of attention must be given to the commissioning in time of those facilities of the agro-industrial complex which make it possible to give the greatest increment in foodstuff production in a short time.

Thus far, things are far from good order in this respect. The plans for commissioning enterprises in agricultural machine building and the chemical industry, livestock complexes, mechanised warehouses for storing mineral fertilizers, silage facilities, greenhouse complexes, fruit storage facilities, mixed feed plants as well as facilities in the food industry and retail trade are being carried out unsatisfactorily. Party, government and economic bodies, trade unions and the Komsomol should decisively alter the attitude to the construction projects of the agro-industrial complex. They should be regarded as top-priority construction projects of the country.

Measures for the social restructuring of the countryside are an organic part of the food programme. What is meant here is the building of well-appointed housing, mainly of farmstead type, complete with ancillary structures for a personal small-holding [Moscow Domestic Service:...structures for personal subsidiary holdings.] More schools, children's pre-school institutions and community centers [Moscow Domestic Service:...institutions and clubs....] will be built. Medical, trading and everyday services to the rural population are being improved.

There is no need to prove that the more vigorously and thoroughly we engage in housing construction, in building cultural and everyday service establishments and roads in the countryside, the more productive peasant labour will become. That is why it is planned to allocate approximately 160 billion roubles for these purposes in the 1980's. This is a big sum even by our standards. But this is not only a big sum. This is a big policy decision aimed at eradicating distinctions in social conditions between town and countryside. And, hence, at implementing one of our programme demands scientifically substantiated by Marxism-Leninism.

Such an aspect of the programme, as foreign economic ties, received careful consideration as well. The participants in the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee are aware that in recent years, especially because of crop failures, we were compelled to purchase grain, meat and a number of other foodstuffs abroad. This has been done in the interests of the people. In future as well we have no intention at all of giving up what foreign trade can offer as regards replenishing the resources of food, naturally, with due regard for economic feasibility. It is quite logical, therefore, that the draft of the programme envisages cooperation with foreign countries, above all, socialist countries.

The draft proceeds from the need to reduce import of foodstuffs from capitalist countries. The interests of the country demand that we should have adequate food and fodder resources of our own which would put us beyond the reach of chance. At the same time, as you know, the leadership of certain states is striving to turn ordinary commercial operations, such, for example, as grain sales, into a means of putting pressure on our country, into an instrument of political pressure. We have never put up with that, nor are we going to do so. I believe that the members of the CPSU Central Committee will support such an approach to the matter.

This means, comrades, that the draft food programme comes in line with the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the party line toward improving the well-being of the people. And we can approve it on the whole.

As to concrete indices of production of these or other types of foodstuffs, they should be regarded as minimal. It is necessary to make every effort not only to fulfill but overfulfill them. Quite a few proposals on increasing the volume of capital investment and material-and-technical resources have been made during the work on the draft. Some of them have been taken into account. As regards others, it was deemed expedient to examine them while drafting annual plans and the plan for the 12th Five-Year-Plan period. Consequently, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the State Planning Committee should continue their work, deepening and specifying the programme, and improving it in some respects -- so that we would know for sure that each year, each billion invested takes us closer to the objective, and at the same time know exactly how much closer.

Comrades, the food programme sets forth tasks differing in time -- these are long-term, medium-term and urgent tasks allowing of no delay. It seems to me that exactly the latter should be placed at the center of our efforts [Moscow Domestic Service: ...of our concern.].

Certainly all of us are unanimous in the opinion that the food programme should produce its first results already this year. This makes big demands of the entire cycle of work in agriculture, in the whole of the agro-industrial complex.

Each district, each region, each republic should carefully consider and implement a clear-cut system of measures to combat losses, to ensure uninterrupted work of procurement, transportation and trading organizations. The shorter, the easier the ties between the field and the grocery store, the better it is for business and the consumer. The present year should, specifically, become a serious trial for the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming.

Touching on the efforts to combat losses I would like to make note of the fact that such efforts should be made in the sphere of consumption as well. It should be confessed that waste in public catering, at sanatoria and rest houses is excessively big. All these establishments are, as is known, provided with foodstuffs inthe first place. [Moscow Domestic Service: ...as is known, given priority in the provision of foodstuffs.]. That is the way it should be. But because of the poor quality of cooking, the absence of packed prepared foods and often because of unconscientiousness of workers, large quantities of valuable foodstuffs are either lost or go in the wrong direction [Moscow Domestic Service: ...either lost or are not used for their proper purpose.]. A thrifty attitude to foodstuffs, their economic use are a sign of cultured consumption [Moscow Domestic Service: ...a sign of high standards in consumption.].

A major issue to which the food programme attaches deserved attention are personal small holdings and orchard-and-kitchen garden cooperatives. As is known, their share in the production of meat, milk, poultry -- and even more so -- of potatoes, vegetables and fruits, is quite weighty. A further increase in assistance to them on the part of the state, local soviets, collective and state farms -- and this assistance should be rendered by all means and systematically [Moscow Domestic Service: ...should be rendered obligatorily and systematically....] -- can produce rapid and tangible results. Centrosoyuz should do much in this respect, too. It is called upon , if I may say so, to face personal small-holdings [Moscow Domestic Service: ...if I may say so, to pay due attention to private plots....], to assist their normal activities.

It is possible to make fuller use of the potentialities of subsidiary holdings of enterprises. Each industrial enterprise, each organization capable of maintaining such holdings should, as a rule, have them. For this purpose necessary plots of farmland should be allocated to industrial enterprises and organizations. A good effect can be produced by the use of water storage lakes, which many enterprises have for fish production.

These issues should be solved urgently, boldly and imaginatively [Moscow Domestic Service: ...urgently, boldly and with initiative.]. This can produce notable results at once.

Let me express the conviction that workers of the countryside, all workers of the agro-industrial complex will mark their first year of the realisation of the food programme with their intensive work.

Comrades, at the same time with the food programme we are to discuss and adopt a system of measures to improve the management of the agro-industrial complex, to perfect the economic mechanism. Without a doubt, these issues are interconnected.

The solution of the food programme calls for the further development of productive forces in agriculture and the build-up of the capacities of the processing industry. But this is one side to the matter. The other, no less important, is to perfect relations of production. Methods of management and planning, means of incentive, the economic mechanisms should create conditions for highly efficient work. The resolutions which you have proceed exactly from these principled directives. What is their essence in short?

For the first time the agro-industrial complex is singled out as an independent unit of planning and management. This will make it possible to combine more efficiently territorial, branch and target-oriented planning. I repeat, the latter rests on the ultimate result -- uninterrupted supply of the country with foodstuffs. It is exactly to this result, to this objective that the system of management of agriculture and related branches both in the center and locally, a system forming a single whole, are subordinated.

Agro-industrial amalgamations are set up in districts, territories, regions and autonomous republics, and agro-industrial commissions are established in union republics and the center. At the same time the management apparatus will be simplified and made cheaper, so as to trim off redundant elements, to ensure a greater flexibility and efficiency of management.

Special emphasis is laid on the district level. A really full-fledged and democratic management body is formed here which can in full measure influence production proceeding from [Moscow Domestic Service: ...influence production taking account of....] the interests of the collective and state farms. The experience accumulated by agro-industrial amalgamations [Moscow Domestic Service: ...associations....] in a number of regions of the Russian federations, the Ukraine, Georgia, Latvia and Estonia demonstrates that this is a correct and promising measure. At the same time the responsibility of republican, territorial and regional party and government bodies is growing, responsibility both for contributing to the national foodstuff fund and for the situation with foodstuffs in their respective regions.

I should like to stress also the role and importance of agroindustrial commissions which terminate this chain of economic bodies. They are given great rights. They bear responsibility for improving food supply for the population and for coordinating the work of all ministries and departments belonging to an agro-industrial complex.

It is well-known that a distinguishing feature of agriculture in our country is an extremely great variety of production and natural-climatic conditions under which it operates. There is no place here for any set patterns, for imposing, so to say, a dead level on everyone. What is especially needed here is business gumption [Moscow Domestic Service: ...business acumen....], the ability to take independent decisions and enterprise. Therefore, the CPSU Central Committee has always proceeded from the need to strengthen collective and state farms in every way and to raise their organizational-economic independence.

Our cadres in the countryside have grown immeasurably and are in a position to tackle great and complicated tasks. Trust in the leaders, an exacting and interested approach to their work, encouragement of initiative and, at the same time, enhancement of personal responsibility for the job entrusted -- such is the essence of the party's policy on this question.

It is necessary to do away resolutely with excessive reliance on administrative methods and petty supervision in respect of collective and state farms which can be called by right the foundation of the entire agricultural production. No one must be allowed to demand of them that they carry out any assignments not envisaged by the state plan and to ask them for information except that required under the existing procedure for accounting to the state. This rule must be strictly observed at all levels and without any exceptions. I hope, comrades, that all of us agree how important all this is and how necessary.

It is impossible to raise the efficiency of agriculture without stable economic conditions for real, and not formal, cost-accounting. Unfortunately, such conditions exist far from everywhere now. Many collective and state farms are operating at a loss. Their meat, milk and other animal products are marketed at a loss for them. There may be different reasons for such a situation. But the result is the same: The price, profit and credit lose their role of economic levers and do not stimulate the growth of production.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee considers it necessary to take a number of measures to improve the economic situation in the countryside, to make it healthier. These measures represent together a major economic and political action both in scale and the depth of impact on all collective and state farms without exception.

The procurement prices for cattle, pigs, sheep, milk, grain, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables and some other products are to be raised as of January 1, 1983. Extras to prices [Moscow Domestic Service: ...price increases....] are also introduced for products produced under worse conditions on farms which operate at a loss or low-efficiency farms [Moscow Domestic Service: ...or low-profitability farms.]. State expenditures for these purposes will amount to 16 billion roubles a year.

Another important measure is to increase state assistance for housing construction, for the construction and maintenance of children's pre-school institutions, Young Pioneer camps, community centers and other cultural and everyday service establishments, and roads at low-efficiency collective farms and farms which operate at a loss. 3.3 billion roubles are to be allocated for these purposes yearly. This is a great help and it should be used with maximum effect.

And, finally, to improve the financial position of collective farms it was decided to write off the debt of 9.7 billion roubles they owe on bank loans and to defer to later dates repayment of their debts amounting to 11 billion roubles. This will enable the collective farms to use the funds thus released for the further expansion of production.

Remuneration of work on state and collective farms is being improved. The main thing here is that every worker should see and feel the direct, simple and understandable connection between what he has done and what he has earned.

It is planned already during the current five-year plan period to introduce widely the practice of team and collective piece work [Moscow Domestic Service: ...collective contract work....] and an aggregate-job piece rate plus bonus system in branches of the agro-industrial complex. In remunerating the work of those engaged in agriculture natural-climatic conditions will be taken into account in greater measure, just as it is done in industry. District coefficients are being introduced in many areas of Siberia, the Far East and Kazakhstan. Terms for paying length of service bonuses are to be extended to livestock workers on state farms and other state enterprises. They will be also given yearly extra paid leaves.

The salaries of leading executives, specialists and employees of state farms are to be raised by an average of 30 percent. Those of the specialists who have come to work on collective and state farms from administrative bodies will be paid in the course of three years (five years in case they take jobs on low-efficiency farms or farms operating at a loss) the average monthly earnings they had on their old jobs; they will be also paid lump allowances amounting to three-five months salaries. Extra benefits are also planned for young specialists.

Many letters going to the CPSU Central Committee say that there has been a tendency in recent years to underestimate the importance of payment in kind. This adversely affects the interests of collective farmers and state farm workers, weakens the basis for the development of personal subsidiary plots and narrows the opportunities of the collective farm market.

Therefore it is planned to broaden the practice of payment in kind. Thus, the workers of brigades and teams growing cereals will receive free of charge up to 15 per cent of the grain raised over and above plan. It is suggested that all permanent workers as well as citizens asked to help with harvesting should be issued grain toward their pay. State farm workers as well as other citizens who took part in growing and harvesting potatoes, vegetables, fruit, berries, grapes, melons and fodder crops are allowed to be given up to 15 percent of the output produced under the plan and a certain amount, to be decided by the farms, of above-plan produce. The collective farms are also recommended to use the same procedure.

Generally speaking, comrades, it is necessary to encourage the activity of collective farmers and to tighten control over the observance of democratic principles of production management. Indeed, it is no secret that a number of collective farms general meetings, which are known to be the supreme organ running the collective farm, are not held regularly. This reduces the role of collective farmers in deciding matters of inner farm life [Moscow Domestic Service: ...matters of life within the farm.]. The democratic procedures envisaged by the rules of collective farms should not be circumvented or limited. Life and experience demand that the role of inner-collective farm democracy [Moscow Domestic Service: ...role of democracy within the kolkhoz....] should be raised. This can do only good.

Similarly, only good will result from an improvement of the democratic system of participation by state farm workers and employees in running their farms. The reserves are great here. The use of these reserves will open up new possibilities for raising production.

Serious changes are being introduced in relations between collective and state farms and organizations servicing them -- selkhoztechnika, builders, land reclamation specialists and procurement organisations. Part from the services provided, the results of agricultural production, the output of produce will be taken as the basis in assessing the work of such organizations and paying bonuses to their leading executives and specialists. The greater the output of grain, meat, milk and the greater the food deliveries, the higher the bonus and the pay. If these indicators are allowed to go down, the leading executives and specialists of the organizations servicing collective and state farms are paid no bonuses. And this will be only fair. As to the activities of procurement organizations, they will be assessed depending on the fulfillment of state plans for procuring agricultural produce.

There is one more important thing. To use more fully the produce grown, to preserve it completely and to process it, it is planned to complete in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan period the changeover to the reception of cattle, poultry, meat, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and berries directly at collective and state farms. This produce will be taken away by the transportation facilities of procuring organizations.

Over 30 billion roubles will be allocated additionally in 1983 for the implementation of the measures I mentioned -- measures to strengthen the collective and state farms economically, to create conditions encouraging workers to stay in their jobs, and to stimulate agricultural production. The task now is to ensure that these funds result shortly in an appreciable increase in output. And this task must be accomplished by all means.

Comrades, it will take the hard work of millions of Soviet people to carry out the food programme. The knowledge and the organizing ability of our cadres, all the party's rich experience in working with the masses -- everything should be put to use.

There are six million Communists, one-third of the party's membership, in the countryside. Of these 2,800,000 members and candidate members of the party and 4 million members of the Young Communist League are engaged directly in agricultural production. It is these persons in the first place who should set an example of selfless work, initiative, will and persistence.

In this connection I want to make special mention of the primary party organizations of collective and state farms. The moral-psychological climate in work collectives, the level of organization and discipline, dedication to work and hence final results depend in decisive measure on their activity. It is very important that the party organizations should concentrate their efforts on the main thing which is work with people.

A great deal also depends on the managers of agricultural production. One need not worry about a section which is run by a person who knows his work, takes it close to heart and knows how to work with people. It is said about such managers that the man is in his place. It is a direct duty of district and regional committees of the party to notice and promote capable, promising persons, to help them learn the art of leadership, management and education.

It is well-known that high results in the work of work collectives are achieved, as a rule, under a stable leadership. This is shown by the example of front-ranking farms. Unfortunately, this experience is not duly taken into account everywhere. The leaders of collective and state farms are unjustifiably often changed in a number of regions. It is clear that with such a personnel policy, if it may be called so, it is difficult to raise collective and state farm production to the level of present-day demands.

As always, comrades, the brunt of the burden will rest on the shoulders of the party district committees. They have gained a wealth of experience in organization and ideological-educational work among the masses. They are to raise the level of this work still higher. In view of the complexity and diversity of the tasks tackled at district level it has been decided to carry out a number of measures to strengthen the rural district committees of the party, and specifically, to establish agricultural departments at district committees.

We are all convinced that the party's programme for improving the food situation in the country will meet with unanimous support on the part of the soviet people and cause a new upsurge of the socialist emulation [Moscow Domestic Service:...socialist competition....] movement. It is a direct duty of the trade unions to ensure that the socialist emulation movement spreads to the entire agro-industrial complex and gives an impetus to the struggle for quality and the efficiency of agricultural production, for good, final results.

Comrades, we need to preserve peace to carry out our constructive plans. Therefore, we shall maintain at a proper level the defence capacity of our country and shall continue persistently and with a sense of purpose our struggle for the relaxation of international tension -- detente, both political and military.

But we also know well another thing: A successful fulfillment of our plans is an important prerequisite for strengthening the cause of peace. The work of Soviet people is the most reliable basis for increasing the might and prosperity of our homeland.

The food programme we are considering marks not only a radical turn in boosting agriculture and related branches. In its character and scale it is called upon to ensure the progress of the entire national economy.

I think, comrades, that we can express confidence that the decisions of our plenary meeting will have a no lesser impact on the life of the country and its economy than the decisions of the March (1965) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee which was called by right a historic one by the party and the people.

We, Communists, are cutting a road into the future, are marching ahead by uncharted routes. We are marching with a truly revolutionary sweep, storming ever-new heights and reaching new summits. One of such heights are the tasks to be set by today's plenary meeting. These tasks, as we all understand, are complicated and challenging. But we have no and cannot have any doubts that this height in the building of communism will be successfully reached, too!"

[Moscow Domestic Service adds:

[Comrade Brezhnev's report was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.]

Decision on Food

LD241744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 May 82

[Decision of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the USSR draft food program for the period up to 1990]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, On the USSR Food Program for the Period Up to 1990 and Measures Toward Its Implementation, the CPSU Central Committee plenum decrees:

1. To approve fully and in their entirety the proposals and conclusions set out in Comrade Brezhnev's report at the current plenum; to take them as the basis for the practical work of party, administrative and economic bodies, trade unions and Komsomol organizations in implementing the food program and in the consistent realization of the agrarian policy of the CPSU.

2. To approve the USSR food program for the period up to 1990, a program which has been worked out in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress;

To ratify the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, which have been presented to the Central Committee Politburo, on improving the administration of agriculture and other branches of the agroindustrial complex, on measures to improve the economic mechanism and to strengthen the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, on measures to step up the material involvement of agricultural employees in increasing production output and enhancing its quality, on additional measures to appoint staff at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises who are employed in land husbandry, on measures for further improving the housing, public, everyday and sociocultural conditions of life of the rural population, on further strengthening kolkhozes and sovkhozes with leading cadres and specialists and raising their role and responsibility in developing agricultural production.

3. The USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, ministries and departments, and the councils of ministers of the union republics are to ensure the working out of annual plans for the country's economic and social development and a draft plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan proceeding from the tasks set forth in the food program and the need to accomplish more profound changes in all branches of the national economy toward solving the problem of the further upsurge in agricultural production and the development of the agroindustrial complex as a whole, in order to solve in as brief a period as possible the task of uninterrupted supply of food to the population.

4. The central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, union ministries and departments, administrative and economic bodies in provincial areas, heads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes,industrial, construction and transport enterprises, and primary party organizations are to promote active organizational and political work among workers, kolkhoz farmers and the intelligentsia to implement the tasks arising from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report at the plenum, the food program and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers which have been adopted in connection with this.

In solving the food problem, the central task of the party and state in the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans, each republic, kray, oblast, rayon, each branch of the national economy, and all labor collectives in the city and the countryside are called upon to make the maximum contribution.

5. The CPSU Central Committee plenum stresses that at the present ime, when the state is moving toward further increases in investment in agriculture and its intensification with the purpose of a more rapid growth in food in the country, it is particularly important to concentrate efforts on an all-round improvement in the culture of farming and land husbandry, on the struggle for improving the use of land, production assets, material, labor and financial resources, the struggle for increasing labor productivity and quality of work, for the elimination of wastage, for economy and thrift, and for reducing the costs of production at kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Increased scale of production and more complex economic ties make new demands on cadres in all sectors of the agroindustrial complex in the matter of improving planning, management and the supply of material and equipment to agriculture. At all levels of management it is essential to ensure close link-up and coordination in the work of detachments in this sphere of the economy, to ensure their high responsibility for the achievement of the best possible final results and to ensure that they have an interest in increasing the output of good-quality food products.

The most immediate task is to achieve, as early as this year, a substantial increase in the productivity of arable farming and animal husbandry, to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans for the procurement of grain, meat, milk and other produce, to ensure that they are processed on time and to guarantee their complete safekeeping, and to create a reliable basis for a faster upsurge in agricultural production in subsequent years.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum expresses firm confidence that party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic bodies, kolkhoz farmers and sovkhoz employees, specialist and scientists, industrial workers, all rural dwellers and working people in towns will do all that is needed to fulfill the decisions of the present Central Committee plenum, that they will organize nationwide socialist competitions to attain the outlined targets in increasing food resources as one of the principal conditions for steadily raising the well-being of the Soviet people and for strengthening the economic might of our homeland.

FURTHER ON 19TH ALL-UNION KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

PM251455 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the 19th All-Union Leninist Komsomol Congress"]

[Text] The routine 19th All-Union Leninist Komsomol Congress began its work in Moscow, in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, at 1100 hours on 18 May 1982. The delegates and guests stood and greeted with a tumultuous ovation the appearance of the presidium of Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.Ya. Pelshe, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh and M.V. Zimyanin. On behalf of all Komsomol members and young people of the motherland the Congress warmly and cordially welcomed the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. There were chants in the auditorium of "Lenin! The Komsomol!" and toasts in honor of the CPSU and the Politburo of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, as well as shouts of "Hurrah!"

The congress was opened by Comrade B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The Red Banner of the All-Union Leninist Komsomol and the Memorial Red Banners of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee were carried into the auditorium.

The delegates warmly welcomed the representatives of 6 international youth organizations, including the WFDY and the International Union of Students [IUS], and 140 communist youth unions and democratic and socialist youth organizations from 110 countries who had arrived for the congress.

The congress presidium was elected.

With tremendous enthusiasm the delegates elected an honorary presidium for the 19th Komsomol Congress consisting of the Politburo of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee headed by that outstanding politician and statesman of today, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The Secretariat and Editorial and Credentials Commissions were elected.

The agenda and standing orders for the congress were then approved:

1. The Komsomol Central Committee report.
2. The report of the Komsomol Central Auditing Commission.
3. Elections of central Komsomol organs.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was called upon to speak. The congress delegates and guests stood and welcomed him with a prolonged ovation. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech "Concern for the People's Interests -- A Matter of Honor for the Komsomol" was heard with tremendous attention and was repeatedly interrupted by tumultuous applause. The congress delegates and guests greeted with a mighty ovation the party's words of greeting. At the end of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech the vaults of the Palace of Congresses rang out with the cries: "Lenin! The Party! The Komsomol!" "Glory to our own Communist Party!" "Hurrah!"

A report, "The Komsomol Central Committee Report and the Leninist Komsomol's Tasks in Forming a Generation of Politically Active People Who Know Their Task, Love Labor and Know How To Work and Are Always Ready To Defend Their Motherland," was delivered by Comrade B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The evening session heard the report of the Komsomol Central Auditing Commission, which was delivered by Comrade Ye.M. Glushkevich, chairman of the commission.

The congress then went on to discuss the reports. The session was addressed by: A.G. Bortsov, first secretary of Moscow Komsomol Gorkom; A.F. Zaplatin, senior furnace operator at the Magnitogorsk V.I. Lenin metallurgical combine; A.I. Korniyenko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee; Z.R. Malina, team leader at the Arzhenka state poultry breeding unit in Tambovskaya Oblast; S. Abdrakhmanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee; N.A. Vlasov, team leader of a Komsomol youth team of drift workers at the M.I. Kalinin pit of the Prokopyevskugol Association in Kemerovskaya Oblast; and V.I. Matviyenko, first secretary of Leningradskiy Komsomol Obkom.

Greetings were delivered to the congress by Miklos Barabas, general secretary of the WFDY, and Miroslav Stepan, president of the IUS.

The report of the Congress Credentials Commission was delivered by Comrade Mishin, chairman of the Credentials Commission and secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. The congress unanimously approved the report.

The 19th Komsomol Congress continues its work on 19 May 1982.

Comparison of Brezhnev Speech

Comparison of the Moscow TASS English version of the speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the 18 May session of the 19th Komsomol Congress, published in the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, with the version of the speech published in Russian in the 19 May Moscow PRAVDA, pages 1 and 2, reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits double quotemarks throughout.

Pages R 1 and 2 PRAVDA omits graf one and begins: [Text] Dear comrade delegates! Esteemed guests of the congress!

At the solemn....

Page R 2. paragraph three. line three. the PRAVDA version reads: ...and the shock workers of the early 5-year plans. the heroes of....

Page R 4. paragraph one. line six reads in PRAVDA: ...in short. be cultivated people. kind. honest. real....

Page R 5. paragraph five, first sentence is the same in PRAVDA as noted in the indicated in the editorial notation for Moscow Domestic Service

Same page. paragraph eight, last line. PRAVDA version reads: ...made known repeatedly to the American Side.

Page R 6. paragraph eleven line two reads in PRAVDA: ...would lead to the disruption of the stability of the strategic situation. Such a freeze. important in itself. would also facilitate headway toward the radical limitation and reduction of strategic....

Concluding Session

LD211440 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS -- The 19th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol ended its work here today after being in session for four days.

On the first day the delegates heard a big speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

The delegates discussed a report made by the First Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee Boris Pastukhov. More than 200 people spoke in the plenary sessions and sections.

The congress unanimously approved the activities of the Komsomol Central Committee in giving guidance to Komsomol organizations and raising their role in the communist education of youth.

The congress adopted a resolution on the report of the Komsomol Central Committee and approved partial changes in the rules of the Komsomol.

The delegates adopted an appeal to the youth of the world calling on it to step up the struggle for ending the arms race and removing the threat of nuclear war.

Central bodies of the Soviet Komsomol were elected at the congress.

The delegates unanimously adopted a letter of greetings from the 19th Komsomol congress to the Central Committee of the CPSU. the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

A plenary meeting of the Komsomol Central Committee was held today. Boris Pastukhov was reelected first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

ESTONIAN PARTY ELECTS NEW SECOND SECRETARY

LD191026 Tallinn Maritime Press Service in Russian 0800 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The Sixth Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum took place on 13 May. The plenum discussed the question of the organizational and mass-political work of Tallinskiy Gorkom and Kohtla-Yarvinskiy Raykom regarding the preparation and holding of elections to local soviets of people's deputies and people's judge.

Vaino, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech at the plenum. The plenum relieved Lebedev, second secretary and member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, of his duties in connection with his transfer to work in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus. The plenum elected C.A. Kudryavtsev, formerly working as chief of a sector of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, as second secretary and member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

GEOLOGY MINISTER ON PROSPECTING ECONOMICS

PM171357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 82 p 2

[Article by B. Zubarev, USSR first deputy minister of geology, under the rubric "Improving the Economic Machinery": "Not Meters of Wells Drilled, But Deposits"]

[Text] The decisive role of mineral raw materials in the development of social production is well known. Our country is practically the only state in the world whose economy is based on its own mineral resources.

The reliability of the national economy's raw materials base depends largely on the effectiveness of geologists' work. The current 5-year plan applies their efforts on a tremendous scale. In these conditions special significance is attached to improving the economic machinery and strengthening its influence on the efficiency and quality of work.

The main indicator in geology today is the end result: the reserves of useful minerals established. The decisive factor in determining material incentives is not the meters of wells drilled or pits dug, but the final indicators -- that is, what has been discovered in the way of reserves of mineral raw materials.

The introduction of the economic mechanism is already yielding positive results. In the 10th 5-Year Plan a considerable increase was achieved in reserves of the most important types of raw material and reliable bases were created in new areas. A supply of new deposits has been prepared for the territorial production complexes now in the process of formation, including the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone.

The rapidly growing scale of geological prospecting operations in the current 5-year plan and the complex links between sectors make increasingly high demands on the administration of subunits in the sector. Last year the implementation of the general scheme and the transfer of production to a two-tier and three-tier management system was more or less completed. The creation of geological associations made it possible to increase production concentration and specialization. Thanks to the introduction of the team contract, geologists saved materials, instruments and electricity worth millions of rubles.

On the initiative of leading geological organizations in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, collective forms of labor organization are being introduced in auxiliary subunits, too. A system of economic relationships which incorporates all the virtues of the team contract (while taking account of the special features of geological prospecting production) seems to us the most promising.

Particular attention is being devoted to improving the financing and planning of geological prospecting operations. A course has been set toward payment on the basis of larger units. What does this mean? Today the bank pays for work done on the basis of a completed geological mission or the completion of a major component to it. In two associations an experiment is under way, involving payment for the project as a whole. We plan to transfer all geological organizations to this form of financing.

But there are still a number of unresolved problems over credits. First and foremost there is the narrowness of the credit sphere. We have prepared a draft new sector schedule and, after reaching agreement with the All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments, we intend to implement it in practice. In order to improve the quality of planning of geological prospecting operations and simplify costing, specimen plans, catalogues of large-scale comprehensive price estimates and rational schemes for freight transportation are being elaborated and introduced.

The experiment in economic incentives to efficient exploration and prospecting begun in the 10th 5-Year Plan has ended. Now the formation of incentive funds will be made dependent on the fulfillment of the plan for increasing reserves obtained per ruble of expenditure.

After assessing the work done we have come to the conclusion that the principles for improving planning and strengthening the influence of the economic mechanism on improving production efficiency and quality defined by the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution for Industrial and Construction Ministries could be widely extended to the geological prospecting sphere, too. But to this end it is necessary to resolve two important problems, which open up the way to the creation of a unified, more efficient economic mechanism in the sector. First, the place of geology and prospecting in the structure of the national economy must be redefined. Second, the procedure for financing geological prospecting operations must be changed.

In our view there is an urgent need to eliminate the duality of the sector's economic position in the structure of the country's national economy. What is meant by this? Under the existing standard geology and prospecting are regarded as a collective sector -- that is, as consisting of two heterogeneous groupings. One includes the subunits of deep exploratory drilling for oil and gas, where financing is based on sector capital investments. These operations are counted as belonging to the sphere of material production and form part of the global social product and the national income. The other grouping includes exploration and prospecting for all other useful minerals. Here financing is based on operational resources from the state budget. This group of operations is regarded as belonging to the nonproduction sphere.

This has meant that within the single economic organism of geological prospecting production there are, as it were, two economic mechanisms, each of which has its own normative rules for planning and design and its own resources, including financial resources. Yet there is no difference in the nature and results of the geological prospecting operations, which are artificially divided into two groups.

This situation limits the potential of geological organizations and the ministry as a whole. The process of economic work is rendered more complex. It is necessary to use a series of additional planning and assessment indicators which do not affect the final results of geological prospecting operations.

Thus, for instance, profit, which is planned without reference to the end result, stimulates a growth in the estimated cost of geological prospecting. That is tantamount to an increase in expenditure and a reduction in the efficiency of operations. In deep exploratory drilling for oil and gas, planning, the fixing of cost estimates and financing take place virtually without consideration of their particular features.

In our view it is expedient to assign all geological prospecting operations to a single, independent sector of the material production sphere. This will undoubtedly simplify and improve matters and make it possible to save resources.

The basic task of geological prospecting operations is the extended reproduction of mineral raw material bases for the extracting sectors of industry. It is a question of prospected deposits of useful minerals with established reserves. In addition the sector carries out geological, hydrogeological and geophysical surveys, helps supply water to economic projects and carries out a whole range of other operations. Naturally, they all have physical and cost indices -- that is, geology, like any other sector of the national economy in the material production sphere, participates in the creation of the global social product. And that means that as a single sector it should form a single economic mechanism for itself, too.

To this end, in our view, it is necessary to replace the existing diverse sources of finance -- capital investments under the "oil industry and gas industry" sectors and operational resources from the state budget -- with a single fund for the reproduction of the country's mineral raw materials base. Deductions from mining enterprises for geological prospecting operations could be channeled into the formation of this single source.

Even today the extent of compensation for expenditure on geological prospecting operations exceeds R2 billion. The elements of a single fund for financing the sector which have been enumerated are not new, they operate and are represented in the income section of the state budget. One more step remains: to provide for a new, single paragraph in the expenditure section of the budget to allocate resources for geological prospecting operations. These measures will make it possible to achieve a higher level of autonomous financing relationships in the sector and provide an opportunity to resolve more efficiently the tasks which are set for our prospectors.

ECONOMIST ON UNIFIED NATIONAL ECONOMY

PM201027 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20, May 1982, signed to press 10 May, publishes on page 10 a 2,400-word article by O. Katikhin, chief of a sector of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics, under the heading "A Unified National Economic Complex." The article is written in relation to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Noting that "the creation of a unified national economic complex is the outstanding achievement of the collaboration of all of the more than 100 nations and ethnic groups living in the Soviet Union and vivid evidence of the advantages of the socialst planned economy," Katikhin goes on to outline the history of the emergence of the unified natonal economic complex and its present state, giving tables showing industrial growth in the USSR as a whole and in the republics over the last 60 years and discussing various aspects of the cooperation between the union republics.

DEVELOPMENT OF GEORGIAN BUDGET EXAMINED

LD141312 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Tbilisi, 14 May, TASS -- "Each second rouble of the funds from Soviet Georgia's budget is now spent on the development of education, culture, science, health protection, sports and on paying pensions," a TASS correspondent was told by Demur Dvaleshvili, finance minister of that Transcaucasian republic. The highly effective economy, which was created with the assistance of all peoples of the country over the 50 years of the USSR's existence makes it possibly to finance lavishly social transformations while at the same time ensuring an accelerated development of industry and agriculture.

In the year when the Soviet Union was formed (1922) the Georgian Government spent 75 roubles on the maintenance of one child in a kindergarten, while today it spends (in comparable prices) more than 500 roubles. 60 years ago, in Georgia, (which has a population of nearly five million) 1,500-2,000 persons received secondary education a year, whereas today more than 100 thousand young people finish the secondary schools which are run solely with the funds of the state.

Over the recent five years the republic spent more than 1,100 million roubles from its funds on health protection, whereas in 1923 -- only 50 million. Over the past six decades more than 150 million working people from all the Soviet republics vacationed at the resort and tourist centers in Soviet Georgia, a considerable part of the accommodation being paid from the budget of the republic.

Numerous fringe benefits and allowances paid to the population of Georgia from the republic's budget, which was almost 2,500 million roubles in the current year, deliver people from the need to spend their money on educating and teaching children, vacationing, medical attendance and improving housing conditions, and as a matter of fact, almost double their real earnings.

PRAVDA VIEWS ADOPTION OF ZONAL FARMING SYSTEMS

PM241007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Zonal Farming Systems"]

[Excerpt] Zonal systems are now being elaborated and adopted in every republic and oblast. Stereotyped thinking cannot be tolerated in graingrowing, since even within the same region, sometimes even on the same farm, different farming techniques have to be employed. How to make better use of arable land in crop rotations and to protect it more effectively against erosion, what to cultivate the soil with, and which crops and varieties will be given preference -- these are among the questions for which zonal techniques must provide answers. For specialists and crop growers this is a sort of farming code, on the basis of which they increase fertility and make fuller use of natural and material resources, equipment and advances in selection.

It is worthy to note the experience of Kazakhstan's graingrowers who, by adopting farming systems, have secured a sustained increase in grain production. These systems are based on the subsurface method of cultivation recommended by workers at the all-union grain farming scientific research institute as being best suited to arid steppe. Modified to suit local conditions, it is now also in use in West and East Siberia, the Urals, the Ukraine and other zones. Its advantage lies in the fact that it uses a whole package of farming techniques which make it possible to protect the soil against erosion and to build up sufficient moisture reserves in the soil to allow normal crop development.

Zonal farming techniques have been widely adopted in Stavropolskiy Kray and Poltavskaya and Omskaya Oblasts, with the result that kolkhozes and sovkhozes are increasing their yields. But in Penzenskaya, Ryazanskaya and other oblasts grain yields fell appreciably in the last 5-year period, despite the fact that farms were better equipped and fertilizer supplies had been increased. What was the problem? The answer is that there they failed to make use of the opportunities available to them, specialists were not sufficiently mindful of the need to increase the fertility of the soil, which is being tilled without regard for local conditions, and they have not adhered to zonal techniques.

In a number of republics and oblasts there have been delays in the adoption of farming systems. Scientific agricultural establishments must help here. But they are not always efficient and some of them are failing to give practical workers any substantive recommendations as to how to restore and increase soil fertility. Among those holding back graingrowers, the scientific research institute of agriculture of the southeast, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences must increase scientists' accountability for the fate of the harvest and do likewise with collectives at experimental centers regarding the adoption of progressive techniques.

Almost everywhere zonal systems must prevent soil erosion. We know the considerable damage which winds, heavy rain and flood waters can do to the soil. The country's steppe regions, for example, are experienced in preventing wind erosion. Any ideas which have proved to be of practical value in this sphere must be diligently disseminated.

Crop rotations are a key element of a zonal system. They have now been adopted on more than 80 percent of the sown area. This operation is being purposefully carried out on numerous kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, the Bashkirskaya ASSR and Kurganskaya Oblast. It is a different matter in Novgorodskaya and Sverdlovskaya Oblasts and in the Dagestanskaya ASSR, where the proper crop rotation procedure is often not followed and where crop rotations sometimes exist merely on paper. Crop rotations using clean fallow are practised in arid regions. In some places, however, the sown area has not been increased to the optimal size and the proper procedure for tending the land is not followed. The sowing structure also needs regularizing.

Much depends on agronimists in the adoption of zonal systems. Their role as field technologists and organizers of the campaign for expert farming and efficient and good-quality work is increasing. It is the specialists' duty and vocation to promote all new ideas and to constantly put scientific advances and progressive experience to practical use.

Machine builders have recently increased their output of subsurface cultivators, needle [igolchatyy] harrows and other anti-erosion implements, but crop farmers are still short of many items of machinery, including stubble seeders and combined units performing several operations per pass. For a long time farmers have been looking forward to having sets of machinery and the requisite spares designed with zonal requirements in mind. The situation is bad regarding the manufacture of equipment for regions prone to water erosion. The responsibility for this lies with the scientists and design organizations under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production and other ministries.

It is now the duty of communists and all rural workers to strive for the skillful and prompt adoption of zonal systems. Party organization must keep a constant check on this matter, thoroughly analyze how the work progresses, and draw more extensively on specialists' creative drive and progressive practice. All of this will help to ensure the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets for the production and sale of agricultural produce to the state.

COVERAGE OF PROGRESS-13 SPACE MISSION

Status Report

LD241322 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 24 May 82

[By special TASS correspondent Alexander Romanov]

[Text] Mission Control Center, 24 May, TASS -- Progress-13 the unmanned spaceship launched on May 23, is carrying out in orbit dynamic operations in preparation for the forthcoming link-up with the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 complex which is piloted by Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev.

When asked about the purpose of the Progress ship, Leonid Gorshkov, one of the ship's designers, said "that the first cargo spaceship Progress was orbited more than four years ago. It thus started a steady flow of cargoes on the route between earth and the station Salyut. It is the possibility of taking various technical equipment to the orbiting station to replace facilities which have ended their useful life that have made possible the successful floating of the now famous long-functioning station Salyut-6 in outer space." There are over two tons of cargoes stowed in the two compartments of the Progress, with each having a volume of 6.6 cubic meters. These cargoes are 660 kilograms of fuel, 290 litres of water and various research and technical equipment. Also there, of course, is a food supply for the crew and, as usual, mail and parcels from their relatives and friends.
"Is there anything new in the ship?"

"The designers introduced a number of technical novelties in Progress-13. I shall mention the most interesting of them. There is, for instance, a more efficient system for delivering water to the station. Earlier, water containers were placed in the internal compartments of the ship and the station. This time water is contained in spherical vessels placed on the surface of the spacecraft. This helped vacate the inner space of the Progress and Salyut for other needs."

Economists say that about the progress cargo ships that the experience gained over the four years of work of Progress ships in orbit shows that the cost of cargo transportation to orbit by an unmanned ship is only a fraction of transportation costs to be incurred if these cargoes were taken to orbit, by say, a Soyuz spaceship. [sentence as received]

Linkup Reported

LD250936 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 May, TASS -- The unmanned cargo ship Progress 13 linked up today at 11 hours 57 minutes Moscow time with the orbital manned complex Salyut 7-Soyuz T-5. Mutual search, approach, docking and linking of the spacecraft were carried out on commands from mission control centre and with the help of on-board automatic systems. The docking and link-up were controlled by the crew of the orbital research complex -- cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev. The cargo ship docked with the station on the side of the service module.

The Progress 13 spacecraft delivered aboard the station fuel for the combined propulsion installation of the station, research and life-support equipment, apparatuses and materials as well as mail. According to reports of the crew and telemetric information, the on-board systems of the research complex Salyut 7 -- Soyuz T-5 -- Progress 13 are functioning normally. The cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are feeling fine.

CORRECTION TO ISKRA-2 SATELLITE PARAMETERS

The following correction should be made to the article entitled"Iskra-2 Satellite Launched From Salyut Complex," published on page U 1 of the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT: ...the period of the revolution around the earth 91.3 minutes.

VICTORY DAY COMMEMORATED IN MOSCOW PAPERS

Marshal Shestopalov Article

PM171415 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 19, May 82, signed to press 3 May 82 p 5

[Article by Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister: "The People's Great Feat"]

[Excerpt] On Guard Over Peace

For many years now the Soviet people have been living and working under conditions of peace. The grim schooling undergone in the battle against fascism greatly determined our social norms and our attitude to life and peace. Soviet people have shown that they know how to make good use of a peaceful atmosphere. During this time our country's working people have achieved great successes in communist building. The signs of the new life are visible everywhere. The further tasks of our development are clearly defined in the 26th party congress decisions.

But lasting peace is needed to implement what has been outlined. And it is now being attacked by imperialism. Imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, has taken a course toward worsening the international atmosphere and wrecking normal relations among states. The U.S. ruling circles are fueling the arms race on an ever-increasing scale, trying to upset the military-strategic balance and achieve superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies.

All these attempts by aggressive forces to increase world tension are countered by the Soviet state with new peace initiatives. The speeches of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress and in Tashkent set out a whole package of constructive proposals which have been broadly supported by all progressive forces of the world.

Meanwhile, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, firmly pursuing the course determined by the peace program for the eighties, are paying attention to strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces' defense capability. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words rang out to the whole world: "...Let no one expect that socialism will not defend itself. It will defend itself. And with the utmost determination."

The achievements of developed socialism and the successes of our science and technology have made possible great transformations in all spheres of military work. Our army and navy possess all that is necessary to carry out the tasks entrusted to them. By their selfless military labor Soviet Armed Forces servicemen are ensuring the reliable defense of socialism. Their vivifying Soviet patriotism and ardent internationalism are shown in daily concrete deeds and in increasing vigilance and combat readiness in the face of imperialist reaction's aggressive intrigues.

Military construction workers are making a great contribution to the cause of strengthening the country's defense. Worthily continuing the older generation's glorious combat and labor traditions, they fulfill their service duty at any time of the day or year, often under severe climatic and difficult everyday conditions.

In socialist competition devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and organized in accordance with the Odessa Military District construction troops' initiative under the slogan "work with efficiency and quality, observe strictly the policy of thrift," workers on military construction projects are doing their utmost to successfully fulfill the 1982 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole.

A confident start has been made to the 11th 5-Year Plan by the Belorussian Military District's military construction workers and the construction organization collectives headed by Comrades G. Glazunov, V. Moyseyenko, R. Khanov, B. Flerov and A. Nafanov. All these collectives have been awarded challenge red banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

The names of Heroes of Socialist Labor I. Savotkin and I. Osin, leaders of financially autonomous teams, and the achievements of the communist labor teams headed by the Russian A. Vishnyakov, the Azerbaijani D. Zeynalov, the Uzbek R. Bekbulatov, the Tadjik M. Metlekudov, the Ukrainian N. Kovalenko and the Armenian K. Tumyasyan are well known on military construction projects.

Military railroad builders are successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling their plans in the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad.

On this portentous holiday, a good word should be said for Great Patriotic War Veterans. On many of our construction projects they work alongside young people, passing on to them their rich experience and helping to increase the glorious combat and labor traditions of the army and navy and military construction units.

Victory Day is one of our nearest and dearest holidays. It symbolizes the greatness of the immortal feat accomplished by the Soviet people and their armed forces during the Great Patriotic War. It is a living reminder of the need to carefully protect and increase the fruits of our great victory, show high vigilance with regard to imperialism's aggressive schemes and comprehensively strengthen our motherland's defense capability.

Soviet servicemen combine boundless love for their fatherland with a sense of fraternal friendship for the socialist community countries' peoples and armies.

The Warsaw Pact organization -- the socialist states' military-political defense alliance -- loyally serves peace and is an insuperable obstacle to imperialism's aggressive aspirations.

Bagramyan Memoirs

PM171331 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 5 May carries on pages 1 and 10 a 2,800-word article entitled "Spring of Victory" by Marshal of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan, twice Hero of the Soviet Union. Bagramyan writes largely of his own wartime experiences with reference to contemporary Soviet officers and war writers. He rejects "fabrications now being widely spread in the West" concerning Soviet Army "atrocities" against defeated German forces and recalls how "Stalin instructed me to avoid unnecessary bloodshed and present an ultimatum [to surrender] to the Hitlerite units driven back against the sea." He also notes that "throughout the war years, the Soviet Armed Forces were led skillfully by the supreme main command headquarters led by I.V. Stalin." Bagramyan concludes with reference to the Reagan administration's "adventurist measures" which seek to alter the military balance.